

Cheysson arrives in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — A senior European Community (EC) official arrived here on Monday for talks with officials here on ways to promote economic cooperation between the EC and Syria. Claude Cheysson, commissioner in charge of Mediterranean affairs, told reporters he would discuss with Syrian officials "questions aimed at developing economic cooperation" between Syria and the community. "Syria has a significant role in the Middle East," he said. Diplomatic sources said Mr. Cheysson's discussions during the three-day visit would basically focus on the policies of the community towards the Mediterranean states, particularly since Spain and Portugal joined it. They said the talks were also expected to cover financial aid to Syria and the political situation in the region.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation
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Tlas warns against attacks on Syria

DAMASCUS (AP) — Defence Minister Lieutenant-General Mustafa Tlas warned the United States and Israel on Monday against attacking Syria and said attackers would get a "severe punishment." Syria "is capable of confronting and felling any aggressive challenges, whatever big they may be and from any source they may come," Gen. Tlas told the Syrian parliament. "Those who will attack us will not leave without a severe punishment," Gen. Tlas accused the United States and Israel of seeking to "dictate their will upon us. This is why they concentrate their energies against us." This was a reference to U.S. and Israeli charges that Syria had been linked to terrorist attacks in Europe. His tough-worded statement came after a visit to the Soviet Union by Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and Chief of Staff Major General Hikmat Shihabi last week. The Kremlin pledged during the visit to strengthen Syria's military defences.

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King confers with Chirac in Paris

His Majesty meets Mitterrand today

PARIS (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday held talks here with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on Middle East developments and issues of mutual concern to Jordan and France.

The Jordanian news agency, Petra, which reported the meeting, did not give details of the topics discussed but it was believed that efforts for a just and durable settlement to the Palestinian problem were a major issue that the King and Mr. Chirac reviewed. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Petra said.

The King, who arrived here earlier in the day accompanied by Mr. Rifai and Mr. Masri, is expected to meet French President Francois Mitterrand on Wednesday, before leaving for the U.S. on Thursday. During his visit to the U.S., the King will hold talks with President Ronald Reagan and senior American officials on latest Middle East developments and efforts to find a durable and just solution to the Middle East conflict through an international conference to be

attended by all parties to the conflict, Petra said. The King's meeting with President Reagan is expected to take place in Washington on June 9, White House Deputy Press Secretary Edward Djerejian said earlier this week.

The King last visited the U.S. in September last year. He addressed the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York and met with President Reagan at the White House in Washington.

During his latest visit to the U.S. the King will also attend graduation ceremonies of his twin daughters Their Royal Highnesses Princess Zein and Princess Aisha.

Upon arrival on Orly airport on Monday the King was received by Mr. Chirac and his wife and Her Majesty Queen Noor, who arrived in the French capital on Sunday, Petra said.



Princess Basma gives birth to daughter

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma and her husband Walid Al Kurdi have been blessed with a new baby girl whom they have named Zein, according to an official announcement issued Monday. The baby arrived at 3:30 p.m. on Sunday and was delivered at the King Hussein Medical Centre.

King cables good wishes to Italy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday sent a congratulatory cable to Italian President Francesco Cossiga congratulating him on Italy's National Day. In his cable, King Hussein wished the Italian president happiness and good health and the Italian people every progress and prosperity.

White House denies Reagan was shot or ill

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House on Monday denied rumours in Japanese and European financial markets that President Ronald Reagan had been shot or had suffered a heart attack. "The president is fine," White House press spokesman Albert Brashear said. Foreign exchange dealers in London said the rumours had caused a fall in the value of the dollar but the U.S. currency later recovered.

Bahrain introduces airport tax

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain has introduced an airport tax of two dinars (\$5.30) for all passengers leaving the country, airport officials said Monday. Some 500,000 passengers use Bahrain's international airport each year and the tax could bring in up to one million dinars (\$2.6 million) annually.

6 nuns killed in Dublin fire

DUBLIN (AP) — Six nuns aged between 60 and 83 died in a fire that gutted a convent building in central Dublin early Monday, police and fire officials said. The nuns were asleep in a dormitory on the top floor of a four-storey girls' school when the fire broke out in a neighbouring building and quickly spread, blocking their escape, said a senior staff nun at the Loreto Secondary School. In addition to three who escaped from the blaze, 12 other nuns fled safely from an adjacent building.

INSIDE

- Israel rejects plan for Lebanon withdrawal, page 2
- Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund outlines plans, page 3
- Arab village struggles for 'recognition' by Israel, page 4
- Christians worrying less about hell, scholar says, page 5
- Algeria and England go on field trial today in Mexico, page 6
- King Fahd sees oil price stabilising at \$20 per barrel, page 7
- Gromyko calls U.S. stand on SALT II a 'major blunder', page 8

Syria intensifies efforts to halt Amal-Palestinian fighting

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Syria stepped up pressure for peace at Beirut's embattled Palestinian camps on Monday, convening talks between its main militia allies on ways of ending fighting that rumbled into a 12th day.

Speaking as Palestinians and Shi'ite Amal militiamen battled for control of three refugee camps, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Jumblatt told reporters he blamed the fighting on efforts by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat to send arms and men to Beirut.

"We all know the dangers of the conspiracy and the statements by Arafat and sending fighters to Beirut ... to the camps in particular," Mr. Jumblatt, a Syrian ally, said. Fierce battles with tanks, mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns were renewed on Monday after Brigadier-General Ghazi Kenana, chief of the Syrian army intelligence in Lebanon, concluded a meeting with Amal militia chief Nabih Berri without a new ceasefire agreement.

The meeting at Mr. Berri's sandbagged house was attended by Mr. Jumblatt as well as top military commanders of the Amal militia. Representatives of the Syrian-backed Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) were not invited to the discussions.

Amal and PSP sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, told AP the conference failed to thrash out arrangements for a last-

ing truce to end the year-old on-again-off-again camps war. The sources said Mr. Berri rejected a proposal that the PNSF, a coalition of six PLO groups opposed to Mr. Arafat, take over exclusive control of Sabra, Shatilla and Bourj Al Barajneh camps. "This is not a deep-root solution," Mr. Berri was quoted as saying.

Mr. Berri says he wants the camps dismantled and demands controls to prevent the return of PLO fighters to the camps to rebuild the power base the PLO lost in Israel's 1982 invasion.

In Tunis, Mr. Arafat said he was ready to send an envoy for talks to try to end the fighting in Beirut. The Palestinian news agency (Wafa) said. Mr. Arafat also appealed to Arab leaders either to intervene to "stop massacres" by using their armies or to allow him to defend the camps.

Commenting on the fighting over the camps, the second serious flare-up since a month-long battle a year ago in which hundreds died, Mr. Arafat said he was ready to make contact with the leaders of the "gangs" attacking the camps.

"I am ready to send an envoy if it will stop the bloodletting," he said.

He denied in his statement to a group of reporters in Tunis that the PLO leadership intended to return to Lebanon.

There were no casualties reported from fighting on Monday at

Beirut camps, but hospital, security and militia sources said at least 45 people had been killed and more than 200 wounded in the fighting.

Mr. Berri said his militia had lost 60 civilians and fighters in the battle, the heaviest since some 700 people were killed in an Amal assault on the camps early last year.

Scores more people have been killed in flare-ups since then despite dozens of peace plans backed by Syrian officials determined to prevent the violence from undermining their wider drive for an end to Lebanon's 11-year-old civil war.

Thousands of refugees have fled the latest fighting, taking sanctuary in mosques and schools guarded by neutral militias (See page 2).

Amal militiamen, in separate incidents, fought overnight street battles with a Sunni Muslim group and PSP militiamen. Newspapers said the fighting ended at midnight after a joint militia force was deployed in streets.

The independent An-Nahar newspaper quoted militia sources as saying the street battles, with rockets and machineguns, wounded 30 people and set cars and houses ablaze in the Barbir and Tarik Al Jideh residential areas. "We spent the night in shelters ... the battle was very heavy," a Barbir resident said.

There was no word on casualties in the clashes between Amal and Palestinian fighters in the residential Aisha Bakar areas.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is sworn in as Regent before the King's departure for France en route to the U.S. on Monday (Petra photo)

Masri: No date set for summit

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab League has not yet reached agreement with Arab states on a date for convening an Arab summit meeting, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said here Monday following a two-day visit to Amman by the league's secretary general, Mr. Chadli Klibi.

Speaking to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, upon seeing off Mr. Klibi at the airport, Mr. Masri said the secretary general's visit to Jordan was within the framework of consultations and efforts being exerted at the moment to unify Arab stands and pave the way for the summit.

Mr. Klibi met with His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday to discuss the Arab League's effort to convene the summit.

Petra reported that King Hussein and Mr. Klibi exchanged views on preparations for the summit. In a statement upon arrival in Amman, Mr. Klibi reaffirmed that the purpose of his visit was to consult with the King on this subject. He praised the King's outstanding efforts to prepare the atmosphere for convening an Arab summit and making it a success.

Inter-Arab differences, including the long-running Iran-Iraq war, have delayed the convening of a summit. The last full summit was in 1982.

Klibi arrives in Kuwait

The Kuwaiti News Agency



Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri chats with Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi (centre) prior to Mr. Klibi's departure from Amman after a two-day visit. The Kuwaiti ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Ibrahim Bahou, is on the right (Petra photo)

(KUNA) later reported Mr. Klibi's arrival in Kuwait from Amman on Monday.

Mr. Klibi, who said he was trying to fix a date for a meeting of foreign ministers to prepare for a summit, was met by Deputy Prime Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah. He was to have talks with Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

Sheikh Sabah, who is also foreign minister, has said Gulf states want to postpone the foreign ministers' talks, believed planned for June 23 in Morocco, because they clashed with a meeting of Gulf

Cooperation Council (GCC) foreign ministers.

The GCC groups Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Mr. Klibi said the long-running Iran-Iraq war, fighting in Lebanon, and Israeli threats against Syria and a plot against the Palestinian people called for decisive action to revive Arab solidarity.

Mr. Klibi met the Kuwaiti emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah later Monday and left for Baghdad. The Iraqi News Agency reported his arrival in Baghdad.

IPPNW launches international campaign against nuclear arms

FRANKFURT (AP) — The American co-president of a Nobel Prize-winning physicians' group said on Monday he was flying to the Soviet Union to begin the first leg of a year-long global campaign against nuclear arms. "We will leave today for Moscow, where we will meet with doctors and political leaders to discuss the medical consequences of nuclear war and the arms race," said Dr. Bernard Lown, a cardiologist at the Harvard School of Public Health.

Speaking to reporters before his afternoon flight to Moscow, Dr. Lown said members of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) would visit Asia, Africa, Europe and North and South America during the next 12 months. The start of the campaign, from

June 2 through June 14, will include lectures in Moscow and Peking, as well as Tokyo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan, Dr. Lown said. Lecturers, in addition to Dr. Lown, will be Dr. Yevgeny Chazov, the Soviet co-president of the group, and one doctor each from Sweden, Finland, Australia and Mexico.

The doctors' group on Sunday completed a four-day congress in Cologne, West Germany, where Dr. Lown said in a closing statement: "The idea of pointing nuclear missiles at entire nations is without precedent in moral depravity."

More than 1,000 delegates attended the Cologne congress. The organisation, which won the Nobel Peace Prize last year, has a worldwide membership of 154,000 in 49 countries.

Dispute over new E.Berlin regulation remains deadlocked

BERLIN (AP) — Diplomats from NATO countries said on Monday they were deadlocked with East Germany over the communist country's new Berlin passport policy and acknowledged no solution to the impasse was in sight.

The NATO diplomats, based in East Berlin, said they would continue to avoid crossing the sector boundary between East Berlin and West Berlin so as not to comply with the new passport regulation imposed by the East Germans last week.

"There is a general feeling that something has to be done, but there are no solutions being talked about that we know of," said one

of the Western diplomats. The diplomats said their dependents also would continue to detour around the boundary line between the two sectors of the city.

The detours were agreed upon by the NATO allies represented in East Berlin after East Germany began requiring passports, rather than just identity cards used in the past, from diplomats crossing between the two sectors of the city.

East Germany authorities have said the policy was a response to Western demands for help in fighting terrorism.

Amman police investigating murder of 4-year-old boy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Police on Monday were investigating the murder of a four-year-old child who was found dead inside a bag dumped in a valley in the Hashimi Shamali area on Thursday. The boy was apparently banged to death, police said.

Police would not give details about the course of investigations and did not say whether there were any suspects. They said that any information released about the murder could undermine the whole investigation.

The victim's father had informed police about the disappearance of his son on May 29. The boy was identified by his initials as B.A.S.A. A senior police official told the Jordan Times that investigators were following several leads, any of which could help in arresting the killer.

"I would not risk the investigation by revealing information about these leads," the senior official said. "As soon as we arrest somebody, we'll let you know," he told the Jordan Times.

U.N. accord seen as major global bid to revive Africa

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Africa can expect an economic revival effort comparable to the outpouring of aid in the famine emergency following Sunday night's agreement at the United Nations on a sweeping recovery plan, diplomats said Monday.

"We expect the world to respond to these needs in much the same way that it responded to the famine emergency," Ambassador Joseph Reed of the U.S. delegation told reporters.

A final document adopted unanimously by the U.N. General

Assembly after six days of intensive negotiating took note of the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) own estimate that economic recovery would require \$128.1 billion over five years, of which the African states would provide \$82.5 billion.

U.N. officials said the document was not a binding obligation, but by supporting its members were morally bound.

As a follow-up to the assembly action, there now will be more careful monitoring of programmes and needs.

J.T. ANNOUNCEMENT

The Jordan Times is happy to announce that its offices have now been relocated in Al Ra'i building. Our new telephone numbers are the same as those of our sister newspaper: 667171-6 and 670141-4. Telephone numbers 666265 and 666320 are no longer in use.

Iraq sentences 10 Egyptians to death for forging documents

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Monday it had sentenced 10 Egyptians to death for forging official documents used in a currency smuggling racket.

"Iraq's revolutionary court sentenced 10 Egyptian workers to death and several others for different imprisonment terms, for forging official documents such as passports and identity cards along with illegal smuggling of currency," the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted a Foreign Ministry official as saying.

Mohammad Al Haj Hammoud, head of the ministry's legal department, said the convicted men were part of a currency smuggling ring.

"Investigation... proved they were part of a big gang for forging passports, identity cards and other official documents... for smuggling currency illegally or changing it in black markets," he said in a letter to the chairman of Egypt's Lawyers Union.

Pointing to Iraq's need for cur-

rency to finance its war with Iran, he rejected a plea from the union for the men to be retried in Egypt.

Egypt's Foreign Minister, Essam Abdul Meguid earlier delivered a letter from President Hosni Mubarak to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on the issue.

Egypt's Middle East News Agency said Sunday Mr. Mubarak had phoned Mr. Hussein to discuss the fate of the workers and Mr. Hussein had "promised to solve the problem within two days, in line with the good and special relations between the two peoples."

Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources said last month 30 Egyptians had been sentenced to death. Four had already been hanged and 10 more were to be executed on June 14, they said.

They said the men had been

convicted of forging documents to enable them to send home more of their earnings than the 40 Iraqi dinars (\$120) they are legally entitled to remit.

Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council recently made this a capital offense.

At least one million Egyptians work in Iraq and the Cairo weekly Akhbar Al Youm said 360 more were awaiting trial on similar charges.

Mr. Abdul Meguid told newsmen Sunday night he hoped for a satisfactory solution to the issue, which he described as "important and (having) acquired wide interest in Egypt."

INA quoted the Foreign Ministry official as saying the convicted men had forged 817 passports, 879 residence cards and 209 official stamps and planned to use them to smuggle millions of dollars.

In Cairo, the editor of the semi-official daily Al Ahras said

he thought the Egyptians must have committed a major crime such as treason when he first heard of the sentences.

"But to my surprise I learned that they were involved in forging passports and currency crimes," Ibrahim Nafisi said in a front-page editorial.

"Those simple Egyptians who will be taken to the gallows are in Iraq, along with many others, to help in development projects and support the country in its war against Iran," Nafisi, known to have close ties with Mr. Mubarak, said.

"Imposing such hard punishment on the Egyptians will make thousands of Egyptians in Iraq feel less secure, and discourage others from travelling to Iraq, and create a state of tension and anxiety in Egypt," he said.

He praised Mr. Mubarak's attempts to solve the problem, adding: "It is high time for the Egyptian government to take steps to protect the rights of Egyptians working abroad."

Saudi king condemns terrorism

KUWAIT (R) — Saudi Arabia's King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, in an interview published Monday, condemned all forms of terrorism, which he said was distorting the image of the Arab and Islamic World.

"I condemn terrorism in all shapes and forms," he told the Kuwaiti daily Al Sayassah in an interview in Mecca. "The picture of the Arab and Islamic World is being distorted by terrorism," he added.

He accused "many powers" of wanting to give a false picture of the Arab and Islamic World. Without naming them, he said: "They have their own reasons for doing this even when we are innocent and have no link at all with what is happening."

The king said rifts in the Arab World were not irreparable because of what he called good intentions among Arab states.

"If these problems reflected differences between the leaders themselves, and the good intentions were not there, then we really would have problems," he added.

Describing the Arab League charter as out of date, he said it should be amended, "so there are no barriers preventing us getting on with things."

"The problems of the Arab World are not problems at grass roots level, they are problems caused from the top," he added.

King Fahd said the achievements of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, set up in 1981 to coordinate political and economic policies, had surpassed expectations.

The council groups Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

On Saudi Arabia's mediation in a recent territorial dispute between Bahrain and Qatar over a Gulf coral reef, he said the agreed solution included a proviso that both should submit to international arbitration, in the current and future disputes.

"But I believe we will not have to resort to international arbitration because the intentions of the two sides are good," the king added.

Ozal party wins in 10 of 16 mayoral elections

ANKARA (AP) — Candidates of Premier Turgut Ozal's ruling Motherland Party won 10 of the 16 mayoral elections held on Sunday, Turkish media reported Monday.

The Motherland Party kept its top listing among political parties, winning about 42 per cent of the 18,000 votes cast in townships throughout the country.

The Social Democrat Populist Party came second, winning the mayoral contest in 3 towns and 28 per cent of the votes.

In overall vote percentage, the center-right True Path Party backed by former Premier Suleyman Demirel came 3rd with 20 per cent of the votes but did not win any mayoralships.

France, Iran to discuss \$1b loan

PARIS (R) — A French negotiating team, taking advantage of a "new climate," was expected to leave for Iran for talks on the \$1-billion loan dispute between Paris and Tehran, a major obstacle toward warmer relations, the Foreign Ministry announced.

French reimbursement of the money has been reported to be a condition for the release of French hostages in Tehran, although Iran denies it is linked to the hostage affair.

The money was lent to the Atomic Energy Commissariat by the now-toppled monarchy of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. Iran's Islamic regime has been

demanding reimbursement since it came to power in 1979.

Negotiations which started in December 1985 and continued in February in a visit by French experts to Tehran "are being followed up on a new basis with the intention of reaching an accord acceptable to the two countries," a ministry spokesman said. He could not be named in keeping with French practice.

The new mission follows the May 21-23 visit to France by Iranian Vice Premier Ali Reza Moayeri and marks "the new climate" that has since developed, the spokesman said.

During his visit, Mr. Moayeri

indicated that negotiations over the money were advancing. Outlining conditions for better relations, he called on France to extradite certain Iranian exile leaders based here and asked that France sign no further arms contracts with Iran, Iran's enemy in the Gulf war.

There have been reports that those also are the conditions for Iran to take action in helping to free nine French hostages in Lebanon, four of whom are allegedly being held by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad.

Mr. Moayeri said during his visit that Iran has no relations with the kidnappers but would use its influence to try to resolve the affair.

Refugees flee Beirut Palestinian camp

By Daniel Gavron

BEIRUT (R) — Tears streamed down the face of a Palestinian woman Monday as she prayed for her children trapped inside Shatila Refugee Camp by fighting between Palestinians and Shi'ite Muslim militiamen.

"We had to flee... I was outside the house and could not reach my five children," said 55-year-old Amnah Mahmood, who left her home more than 10 days ago after fighting flared. "I fled and now they are trapped inside," she cried.

She was one of some 500 Palestinians and Lebanese taking refuge in the basement of a west Beirut mosque from the heaviest fighting at Beirut refugee camps for a year.

Hundreds more shelter in other places protected by neutral militias. Fleeing crawled over the faces of scores of children who cowered in the crowded space, darkened by power failure.

Old men and women squeezed together, sleeping fitfully on torn mattresses on the concrete floor.

"My five boys are trapped inside... God protect them," said Fatmah Zein, a Lebanese married to a Palestinian, as she sat outside on the street with 15 other women.

The mosque is less than one kilometre from Sabra, one of three camps where Palestinians and the

Syrian-backed Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia have fought 12 days of artillery and rocket battles for control of the shantytowns.

More than 5,000 Shi'ite civilians have fled the teeming southern suburbs, the site of the camps. Amal sources said,

"God created the Palestinians just like other people. Why do we always have to flee from our houses," protested an aged Palestinian woman, one of 500 refugees at a school of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA).

The woman, who refused to be named, was sitting on the concrete floor beside a playground. Blankets had been rigged to a tree, under which some 18 people dozed.

Families jammed into 17 schoolrooms, each three metres by four metres, sleeping and cooking. "Death is better than living this way," cried her 48-year-old companion, Fatima, who said she had fled her house more than 10 times since Palestinians left their homes in 1948.

She said her family left the refugee camp of Tal Al Zaatar when it was overrun by Falangist militiamen a decade ago. Later, she had to abandon a makeshift home in the former Christian town of Damour during the 1982 Israeli invasion.

One room was crowded with boys dressed in rags and crouched

on the floor. "I will fight and take revenge on the whole world when I grow up," said 11-year-old Mohammad from Sabra.

Mohammad's challenge was hailed by dozens of boys around him. But frail Heibel, 19, said all she wanted "was all sides to stop... we cannot bear to be refugees anymore."

The plight of the Palestinians is a repetition of last year when savage fighting forced thousands of camp residents to flee to Beirut — some to the same shelters now being used.

"Every few days we flee our home... I cannot take it anymore... no human being can," lamented Zakiah Tufail, 40, as she tended her paralysed daughter. She said her 17-year-old son had been missing since last year's battles.

Sando Hatab, 60, sat on a broken chair and watched children play and women wash clothes in the schoolyard.

"I had a sick relative and I could not take him with me... he could not walk," he said.

In a candle-lit basement under the classrooms, a couple and their son tried to make themselves comfortable.

"We came for refuge in the school, but all the rooms were taken," said the woman. "Staying here is better than sleeping in the streets."

S. Yemeni premier to leave for Moscow

ADEN (R) — South Yemen's Prime Minister Youssef Sa'ad No'man will fly to Moscow Tuesday to talk to Kremlin leaders about strengthening mutual ties, official sources said.

It will be his first trip abroad since taking office in February after bloody factional fighting that led to the ouster of President Ali Nasser Mohammad.

The sources said Mr. No'man, heading a high-level delegation, was expected to review economic and military ties between the two states, bound by a 20-year cooperation and friendship treaty.

Moscow has been Aden's main financial and political back since the latter gained independence from Britain in 1967. South Yemen, the only Marxist-ruled Arab state, provides the Soviets with important military facilities.

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Denktash party gains in N. Cyprus polls

NICOSIA (R) — The dominant National Unity Party (NUP) made gains at the expense of its coalition partner in early results Monday for elections in breakaway north Cyprus.

Some 960,000 Turkish Cypriots voted Sunday to elect 28 mayors, 202 town councillors and 1,008 village headmen and elders in the state, recognised only by Turkey.

First unofficial results showed the NUP winning 17 mayoral seats — four more than at the last polls in 1980.

Its partner in the legislative assembly, the Communal Liberation Party (TKP), had seven mayors

elected and the pro-Moscow Turkish Republican Party (CTP) four. In 1980, the TKP won nine mayor seats and the CTP just one.

Political analysts speculated that the NUP, holding 24 seats in the 50-member assembly elected last year, could now dissolve its coalition with the TKP and go for fresh elections or a new alliance.

Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, who founded the NUP but it now is an independent, kept out of the lively election campaign. On Monday he praised voters for an incident-free poll.

The NUP suffered one setback when its candidate Ramiz Man-

yera failed to unseat the TKP's popular mayor in north Nicosia, Mustafa Akinci.

TKP sources said Akinci won 43 per cent of the vote against Manvera's 42.

The victory for 39-year old Akinci was his third since 1976. It follows a re-election triumph by his Greek-Cypriot counterpart across the "green line" of the divided capital, Mayor Lellos Demetriades, in polls a week earlier.

Mr. Akinci and Mr. Demetriades have won recognition and United Nations funding for dialogue cooperative schemes to develop and restore Nicosia.

Israel rejects plans for Lebanon pullout

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir Monday rejected a United Nations proposal that Israel withdraw its remaining forces from South Lebanon and turn over control to international peacekeepers, a Shamir aide said.

Shamir told U.N. envoy Marjorie Gouding that Israel would continue to secure its northern border through its alliance with the Falangist-led militia known as the South Lebanon Army, said the Foreign Ministry official.

Mr. Gouding proposed a phased withdrawal of the estimated 1,000 soldiers that Israel kept in South Lebanon after it withdrew its army one year ago, said the official, speaking on condition he was not identified. The Israelis occupied parts of Lebanon for three years following a 1982 invasion.

Mr. Gouding said U.N. forces could replace the Israeli troops, thus fulfilling a 1978 Security Council Resolution to deploy U.N. peacekeepers from the Israeli border northward, the official said.

Israel has blocked any attempt by the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to take up positions along the border, claiming the peacekeepers would interfere with Israel's security patrols.

Mr. Gouding, the U.N. under-secretary general for political affairs, was reported by Lebanese newspapers to be bringing a guarantee from Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri that his Amal militia would maintain order in South Lebanon if the Israelis dismantled the security zone they operate with their allied Lebanese militia.

The Israeli official said he did not know if Mr. Berri's proposal was discussed in the closed one-hour meeting with Shamir.

In a related development, the new commander of UNIFIL assumed his post Monday. Maj.-Gen. Gustav Haggblad of Finland replaced Maj.-Gen. William Callaghan at a ceremony in the South Lebanese village of Naqoura where UNIFIL is headquartered.

Meanwhile Israeli forces shelled the South Lebanese village of Kfar Tibnit Monday, killing two children and wounding three others. The victims were all members of one family, local police reported.

But the Israeli military command in Tel Aviv denied that Israeli forces shelled Kfar Tibnit or used tanks and field artillery positioned on the Ali At Taher Hills overlooking this market any other area in Lebanon.

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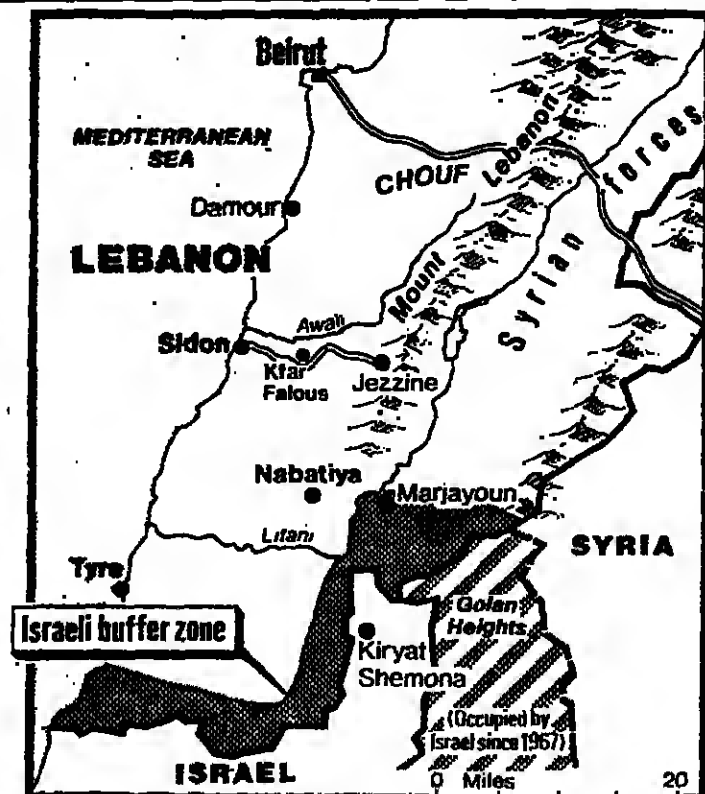
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Meanwhile Israeli forces shelled the South Lebanese village of Kfar Tibnit Monday, killing two children and wounding three others. The victims were all members of one family, local police reported.

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Police in Nabatieh said the Israeli army in shelling Kfar Tibnit. The Israeli-aided "South Lebanon Army" militia also has artillery positions on the Ali Taher Hills.

SWAPO opens 'embassy' in Iran

TEHRAN (R) — Sam Nujoma, leader of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), has left Tehran for Peking after opening a SWAPO "embassy" here.

He told reporters an envoy would be sent shortly. He said he had had "fruitful discussions" with Iranian President Ali Khamenei and other senior officials during his three-day visit to Iran.

Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati called the visit "very successful."

Soviet advisers reportedly in Lebanon

DUBAI (R) — A Palestinian commando leader was quoted Monday as saying Soviet military advisers were serving in Lebanon with Syrian forces.

Ahmad Jibril, secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), told the Dubai daily Al Bayan this meant the Soviets had come to see Syria's security interests as extending into Lebanon.

"While the Soviet experts are in Lebanon with the Syrian forces, this means they consider the security of Syria is there in Lebanon," he said.

Jibril said that Moscow believed that any Syrian setback in Lebanon would benefit the United States.

The Damascus-based PFLP-GC, a radical splinter group formed in 1969, is backed by Syria and Libya and opposes Mr. Yasser Arafat's leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Jibril said the front had ties with radical Palestinian and international movements, including Palestinian commando Abu Nidal, the Japanese Red Army,

Italy's Red Brigades, the West German Baader Meinhof gang and Basque separatists.

He denied it was a terrorist organisation and said these groups represented oppressed people.

"We don't have war planes or destroyers or missiles that could fight the United States. That's why we will confront Washington and Tel Aviv through weak points which we feel are suitable," Jibril said.

He said he opposed recent calls by Algeria for a conference to reconcile Palestinian factions.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel. 773111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:00	Koran
15:15	Cartoon and children programme
16:00	Scientific programme
16:45	Arabic Series
17:00	Programme on Ramadan
18:00	Ramadan comedy
18:30	Ramadan puzzle
18:45	Arabic Series
19:30	Religious programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Islamic programme
22:15	Religious celebration
23:00	News Summary in Arabic
23:10	Religious celebration cont.
01:00	World Football Cup: Portugal vs. England
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:10	Louis XI (French)
19:00	News in French
19:15	An interview with the French ambassador to Jordan
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Ramadan in the World
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Comedy: Amanda's
21:00	World Football Cup: Algeria vs. North Ireland
21:45	News in English
22:00	World Football Cup cont.
22:45	The Equalizer
01:00	World Football Cup: England vs. Portugal
RADIO JORDAN 85.5 KHz. AM & 99 KHz. FM partly on 95.60 KHz. SW 774111-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	News Desk
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:45	Morning Show Cont.
11:00	Religious Cont.
12:00	News Summary
12:45	Pop Session Cont.
13:00	News Summary
13:45	Pop Session Cont.
14:00	News Bulletin
14:15	Instrumentals
14:45	Country Music
15:00	Concert: Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:45	Instrumentals (My World)
16:50	Old Favorites
17:00	Science Report

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
* "Centuries from the Federal Republic of Germany at the Goolin Institute (until June 5)	
* A panoramic exhibition of the French scene at the French Cultural Centre (until June 4).	
CIRCUS	
* Romanian Circus daily at Al Hussein Sports City.	
LECTURE	
* Dr. Richard Anton, ACOR senior fellow and a professor of anthropology at the State University of New York at Binghamton, will lecture on the "Impact of education and migration in rural Jordan," at 8:30 p.m. at the new ACOR building, opposite the University of Jordan Hospital.	
THEATRE	
* "Le mime prader" at 9:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	
NEWS	
* The ABC News at 5:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	
American Centre Tel. 644371	
British Council Tel. 641520	
French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009	
Goolin Institute Tel. 641991	
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644293	
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049	
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777	
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 645195	
Hassan Youth City Tel. 647181/86	
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 644251	
Autism Municipal Library Tel. 637111	
University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum Jewellery and con-	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

09:15	Aqaba (RJ)
09:25	Moscow (GF)
10:30	Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
10:35	Karachi (RJ)
10:45	Jeddah (RJ)
10:50	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:00	Baghdad (RJ)
11:15	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
11:20	Cairo (RJ)
11:30	Bangkok (RJ)
11:35	Dhahran (RJ)
11:40	Damascus (RJ)
11:50	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
12:15	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
12:30	Moscow (GF)
13:35	Moscow, Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)
14:05	Baghdad (RJ)
14:35	Karachi (RJ)
14:45	Jeddah (RJ)
15:10	Riyadh (RJ)
15:20	Lamaca (RJ)
15:30	Dhahran (RJ)
18:30	New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:40	Athens (RJ)
18:45	Athens, Damascus (OA)
18:55	Paris, Brussels (RJ)
19:10	Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
19:30	Cairo (RJ)
19:35	Istanbul (RJ)
20:00	Zurich, Lamaca (RJ)
20:10	Rome, Damascus (RJ)
20:40	Tripoli (RJ)
20:45	Rome (RJ)
21:00	Frankfurt (RJ)
21:10	Baghdad (RJ)
21:20	Moscow (RJ)
21:30	Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES:

07:40	Aqaba (RJ)
08:00	Beirut (MEA)
11:45	Rome (RJ)
12:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:00	Tripoli (RJ)
12:30	Athens (RJ)
12:45	Geneva, London (RJ)
13:00	Belgrade, Madrid (RJ)
13:05	Dhahran (RJ)
13:45	Istanbul (RJ)
14:50	Cairo (RJ)
15:00	Moscow (RJ)
15:00	Bahrain, Moscow (GF)

15:30	Libson, Rio de Janeiro (JA)
15:35	Karachi (RJ)
17:40	Riyadh (RJ)
20:30	Karachi (RJ)
21:15	Jeddah (RJ)
21:30	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:30	Baghdad (RJ)
22:00	Baghdad (JA)
22:15	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:30	Cairo (RJ)
23:00	Bangkok (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

- Belgians
- Jerby Turckhe
- Holland
- Aqaba Crown

Amir Kewar and Sons Company, Tel. 622334-9 at your service.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be warm, with northerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate winds and calm sea.

Amman	17/26
Aqaba	23/26
Deserts	21/37
Jordan Valley	20/41

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 35.6, Aqaba 36. Hazeless readings: Amman 21 per cent, Aqaba 32 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Monday rates	
Local selling rates in fils	
Belgian franc	74.81
Dutch guilder	136/ 176
French franc	48/ 48.8
Italian lira	22.3/ 22.6
Japanese yen (for 100)	201.6/ 206.6
Swedish crown	48.2/ 48.6
Swiss franc	183.7/ 186.9
U.K. sterling pound	525.6/ 532.7
U.S. dollar	37.5/ 38.4
W. German mark	157.5/ 155.4

NEWS IN BRIEF

King contributes to Zakat fund

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has contributed JD 16,000 to the Zakat fund, a report in the Arabic daily newspaper Al-Rai said Monday. Zakat is collected from every Muslim who can afford to pay it at the rate of 2.5 per cent of his income and this is given to poor people and those in need. The Zakat fund started distributing the royal contribution to destitute people in and outside Amman, the report added.

Decree endorses conscription law

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing the conscription law and the military reserves service law. Another Royal Decree has been issued approving the roads law for the year 1986. The law defines bases governing the classification of roads and their maintenance.

Jordan, Greece to discuss trade ties

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Industry and Trade Under Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf will leave for the Greek capital of Athens Tuesday at the head of a Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the joint Greek-Jordanian economic committee. The committee will discuss commercial ties between the two countries in addition to increasing the volume of Jordanian exports of phosphates, fertilisers and potash to Greece. Mr. Saqqaf will also sign a touristic cooperation agreement with the Greek authorities.

Palestine police team due Wednesday

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing the Palestine Police-Old Comrades Association (PPOCA) will arrive here on Wednesday for a several day visit to Jordan. During their visit, the delegation will meet a number of public security officials and will visit a number of archaeological and historical sites. The PPOCA's membership was originally restricted to British police until 1980 when it started accepting Arabs as members provided that they served with the Palestine Police. The association issues a quarterly newsletter with an editorial board comprising senior British police officers.

Hmoud forms joint services council

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al Hmoud has decided to set up a joint services council for the villages of Salt, Butna and Um Zaitouna. The mayor of Salt, Dr. Abdul Razzaq Nsour, was appointed chairman of the council.

Court sentences embezzler

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Ali Mohamad Hamed to 3½ years imprisonment with hard labour for embezzling public funds. The general military governor has endorsed the sentence.

Committee to report on road accidents

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman Governor Ahmad Al Hindawi has formed a committee which will submit a detailed monthly report to him about road accidents, their causes and the casualties, injuries, deaths and damages resulting from them. The report will be submitted to the Amman traffic committee for review during its meetings in order to take the necessary measures.

Tafleeh prepares for tawjihi exams

TAFILEH (J.T.) — The Department of Education in Tafleeh has made preparations for holding the second term tawjihi examinations and the admission examination for the secondary stage. A department spokesman said Sunday. The spokesman, Mr. Abdul Hafiz Al Khamesh, said nearly 12,000 students from both groups will be sitting in 11 halls provided by the department. Other preparations for students taking both exams are underway in various regions of the Kingdom. The eight-day exam session is due to start on June 12.



KING LEAVES: His Majesty King Hussein bids farewell to cabinet members prior to his departure for France en route to the U.S. on Monday (Petra photo)

Obeidi outlines CAEU's activities as council marks 22 years of Arab economic work

AMMAN (J.T.) — The creation of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) has paved the way for the emergence of creative Arab work in economy and science and has contributed towards establishing an integrated Arab economy. CAEU Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi said in a statement Monday.

He said that the CAEU has led to the creation of the Arab Common Market, set up to develop trade among Arab states and to promote economic cooperation between Arab League member states.

The statement, issued on the eve of the 22nd anniversary of the establishment of the CAEU, said that continued efforts over the past 22 years have led to the creation of joint Arab companies and unions which have participated in the development of Arab countries and the regional organisation of trade, industry, agriculture and communications.

These companies and pan-Arab unions have been instrumental in enlarging the base of production and promoting marketing and have helped to bring about free movement of Arab citizens within the Arab World, he said. They have also facilitated the flow of capital from one country to another, Mr. Obeidi continued.

CAEU, he added, has brought about greater activity in trade exchange among Arab states and has given impetus to transit and travel operations through airports, seaports and over land as well as creating better opportunities for employment.

The creation of the CAEU in 1964 was based on the concept of enhancing pan-Arab cooperation and coordination in economic fields. The CAEU has an advanced step leading towards interaction among Arab economies and achieving progress for all Arab states, Mr. Obeidi said.

This anniversary, he continued, serves as a good opportunity for conducting an assessment of past stages and the difficulties encountered and to overcome the circumstances impeding proper joint Arab economic action.

Political differences among Arab states have on many occasions delayed and obstructed the implementation of joint projects which, he said, did not contribute towards achieving the objectives of joint Arab economic action and economic integration. Despite the persistent obstacles, he said that the CAEU is determined to pursue all efforts to achieve its aims and objectives.

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Queen Alia Fund takes positive steps to promote social development

By Mag Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — As the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAF) launches into its recently announced second five-year plan, the moment seems right to assess what the fund is all about, what it has achieved in the years since its inception and what it hopes to go on to do.

Although the name is familiar to many, few in fact know what the QAF actually does and considering the vast amount of good and worthwhile work the fund has carried out this comparative anonymity is a testimony to the society's quiet effectiveness.

Founded in 1978 by Royal Decree in memory of the late Queen Alia, the honorary chairman of the fund, His Majesty King Hussein handed over the responsibility of running the fund to Her Royal Highness Princess Basma.

From her position as head of a 12-member board of trustees, Princess Basma has from that time onwards been involved in all phases of the fund's activities from the fund raising to the planning aspects and even in the execution of the projects.

Princess Basma plays a crucial role within the fund, a member of the board of trustees of the QAF and its official spokesman. Dr. Zaki Ayoubi told the Jordan Times, "and the fact that His Majesty and the people of Jordan have a lot of goodwill in the Arab World and in the world and at large explains the support the QAF has obtained over the years."

Dr. Ayoubi epitomises the fund. Extremely bright and articulate and in touch with every aspect of the society's many projects, he went on to the talk at some length about the fund with a mixture of enthusiasm, modesty and pride.

"The QAF is a national, private voluntary organisation with the broad mission of supporting private voluntary organisations in Jordan. The fund tries to do this in several ways, but the cycle of work always starts with the gathering of facts," Dr. Ayoubi explained.

Surveys on social problems, community needs

When the fund was first established, they realised that there was very little data available on specific social problems, on the needs of the community, on what social services were available and what the needs of those services were. So during the period 1978 to 1981, the QAF carried out extensive studies and surveys for what was in fact the first time in Jordan. Executed by specialists, the surveys covered previously unstudied groups such as the handicapped, rural women, social workers etc.

In addition to these studies, seminars were held in which participating experts from a variety of official and private organisations discussed certain needs and social problems and the best way of tackling them. In this way the problems and areas of need were identified and evaluated. The surveys, studies and seminars are still very much a part of the QAF's work, the latest studies being carried out last year on the disabled of 12 villages in the Karak and Tafleeh area and on "the socio-economic attributes of the family in the city of Mafrq in 1985". This latter study tried to identify the local priorities, i.e. what the people of Mafrq really wanted, and the programme provided thus addressed itself to the needs of the locals as they saw it.

"Once the studies are somewhat developed and we have found out what is being done and what is not being done, we then sponsor a pioneering project," Dr. Ayoubi said.

Pioneering centres

It was thus that the fund established four pioneering centres for the handicapped in Jordan namely, the Amman Centre for Education and Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in Wadi Seer, the Yarmouk Centre

for Education and Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in Irbid, the Al-Raja' Centre for Education and Rehabilitation of the Hearing Impaired in Yajouz, and the Mu'ta Centre for Special Education in Ader-Karak.

"Our aim, however," Dr. Ayoubi continued, "is not to do everything but simply to awaken interest, to show it can be done and to some extent how it can be done."

All the centres were thus established, equipped and then handed over to the most competent private voluntary organisation which the fund thought would be the most able to manage each centre.

"We are therefore not trying to expand as a bureaucracy. We obtain funds, we build, we equip and then we look for the most suitable voluntary organisation to run the place, under a management contract. Our role then becomes one of monitoring and support," Dr. Ayoubi said.

While the fund was executing the handicapped projects, they continued to carry out their studies and made some interesting discoveries about Jordanian society in general.

Society in transition

"We found out that Jordanian society was a society in transition, one that had undergone a huge upheaval in the last 30 years. Our social setting has changed dramatically from a society which was mostly farmers and bedouins to a society that is mostly urban. In other words, in one generation, the structure of society has changed from being one third urban and two thirds rural to two thirds urban and one third rural. If we add to this internal social change, the external pressure of military occupation of some areas and of forced emigration of many Palestinians, we find that many times local communities no longer have new institutions to replace the old ones," explained Dr. Ayoubi.

So in an attempt to help solve these problems the fund started to establish a network of social development centres through which the local communities in a village or a neighbourhood could propose, develop and implement projects which they think are needed in their communities. Since the early 1980's the fund has built eight centres for social services in Madaba, Hishan, Ma'edi, Milch, Mafrq, Za'atari, Al-Nuzha and Ghor Al Mazra'a.

"In each place a local socio-economic survey was carried out and in each place we found the same basic range of problems," said Dr. Ayoubi. "This is of course because we are one society. However, what was different was the priorities in each area, for example women's illiteracy was rated differently in different areas," he continued.

To do all these things the QAF must have funds and fund raising is a pre-requisite for everything else. Although the funds are raised in a variety of ways, the QAF relies entirely on local, Arab and international contributions.

and help — in the tiny but sturdy tables and chairs, in the selection of educational toys and by the decorations on the walls — legacies from the training course the fund provided for kindergarten teachers.

Boredom is another big problem for children so for the six to eleven age group the fund helps the local societies to set up children's clubs, which provide books and all kinds of activities, especially during the long summer break from school.

Activities for women

For women, the fund helps to start various vocational training programmes and, although these courses differ from village to village, they usually provide at minimal cost instruction in knitting, sewing and typing, on machines usually provided by the fund.

As well as the training courses the fund organises lectures by specialists — doctors, lawyers etc for the women. Often accompanied by films, discussions and workshops, these lectures which have dealt with such subjects as women's rights and family health and planning, have proved to be immensely popular and successful. Held in the multi-purpose hall all the centres are equipped with, these lectures also provide a meeting place for the women who rarely meet people outside their own family circle.

The fund also provides special classes in maths and English for students as well as much needed training courses for teachers of the kindergartens, of the sewing classes and for those involved with the handicapped.

In each case the fund supports not only financially but also with knowhow and in kind assistance.

Reviewing programmes

"In the last two months of every year the fund meets and discusses which societies we will work with in the following year. Once the plan is set, our social workers go out and examine these societies, the objectives, their organisation, their programmes and their beneficiaries, to find out in which way we can best assist them in developing and improving their programmes. We then follow this development with support in kind, in technical expertise and with money," Dr. Ayoubi said.

To do all these things the QAF must have funds and fund raising is a pre-requisite for everything else. Although the funds are raised in a variety of ways, the QAF relies entirely on local, Arab and international contributions.

Five-year plan

The second five-year plan (1986-1990) has an estimated needed budget of JD 6 million and provides for the continuation of the funds philanthropic role in participating in the process of promoting and developing voluntary social work in Jordan. It also provides for the continuation of conducting studies and seminars concerning social problems and for the training of people to work in the social field. The fund will continue to extend its financial and technical support of the various projects and programmes of private voluntary organisations in Jordan in order to promote and develop their services.

Specifically the fund plans to establish ten new social projects which will include a centre for education and rehabilitation of the hearing impaired in Irbid, a centre for education and rehabilitation of mentally retarded children in Irbid, a centre for education and rehabilitation of mentally retarded children in Tafleeh, a centre for social development in Jabal Al-Nuzha in Amman, a centre for social development in Zarqa, a centre for social development in Jerash and finally fifteen new centres for basic social services in the rural, and nomadic areas of Jordan as well as two annexes to existing centres in Irbid and Zarqa.

Police arrest gang of 11 young thieves

By Ahmad Kneishan

AMMAN — A gang of thieves comprising 11 students aged between 14 and 22 years have recently been arrested in Amman after stealing jewellery and electrical equipment worth JD 15,000. Major Fayez Al Masa'adeh, chief of the Shmeisani police division has said.

Maj. Masa'adeh said that the thieves stole jewellery, video sets, televisions, cameras and a motorcycle from 18 different locations. Maj. Masa'adeh also said that a woman went to the Shmeisani police station to report a theft which took place in her cousin's house in Shmeisani. The woman said her cousin is in the United States and that one day she went to check on the house and noticed that a video and two colour television sets were missing.

On another occasion, Maj. Masa'adeh said another member of the public called at the police station to report a theft. The man said when he returned to his house one evening he was surprised to see that the door of his house had been removed and JD 250 and a gold chain had been stolen.

On May 21, a lady went to the police station saying that when she returned to her house the evening before, she found that a camera, a video, a gold chain, four earrings, a bracelet, a watch and a pair of white pearl earrings had been stolen.

On May 18, another man reported that he had returned his house one evening to find that the lock of the door had been broken and JD 1,000, a gold lighter and a ring had been stolen.

Maj. Masa'adeh added that on May 27 a man came to the station to report that electrical equipment had been stolen from his car which was parked in front of his house. The man informed the police that he suspected somebody, who later identified as L and who had been standing by the car the night before.

The suspect was brought to the police station and admitted that he, in cooperation with nine others, had stolen the equipment and a motor bike from Al Rashid housing estate. He also admitted having stolen other items from several houses.

After admitting his involvement in the thefts, he was taken to his house under escort, and his house was thoroughly searched. The police found a gold ring, silver chains and a number of gold chains.

When he had been informed about the results of the investigation, the director of Amman Police, Lieutenant-General Nasouh Muhyeddin, issued instructions for the police to arrest all the involved students. On May 27 criminal court police and a number of policemen arrested the 11 students.

Nationwide effort to curb begging starts today

AMMAN (J.T.) — A nationwide campaign to eradicate begging will start Tuesday, according to a spokesman for a special committee formed to combat the social problem.

The campaign aims at identifying beggars and temporarily accommodating them in special centres. Later, the beggars will be sent to homes which are currently being established for this purpose and which will be completed within the next two months, he said.

The source added that the committee has decided that the various concerned authorities should bear their share of responsibility for beggars and that they should provide job opportunities for those who are able to work and refer others to charitable societies which could provide them with help. Juveniles will be referred to reformatories, he continued.

The special committee for combating begging comprises representatives of the Ministries of Labour and Social Development, Health, Interior and Justice, the Public Security Directorate, the General Union of Voluntary Societies and the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund.

During Ramadan, when Muslims give Zakat (alms) to the poor and needy, beggars often stop people in the street or knock on the doors of private houses to ask for money. Many beggars take advantage of the Eid at the end of the fasting month to ask for charity.

Foundation awards prizes to school science teachers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation (AHSF) has awarded prizes to five science teachers working in preparatory and secondary schools in the country after they won a contest organised by the foundation. The contest was aimed at contributing towards developing science in Jordan and encouraging scientific experiments at schools to further enhance scientific concepts among students.

The winning teachers were Abdul Naser Musa Al Batah from the Abdul Rahman Al Ghafsi Secondary School in Amman, Mahmoud Abdul Sarraf Al Hen from the Sahab Industrial Secondary School, Mahoul Abdul

Latif Al Hawari from the Prince Mohammed Preparatory School in Amman, Hishan Kiseel Al Zebdeh from the Agaba Comprehensive Secondary School for Girls in Agaba, and Fayez Abdulah Ahmad Makaleh from the Abdullah Seraj Secondary School in Amman.

The AHSF issued a bulletin containing an explanation about the Abdul Hamid Shoman prizes since they were first introduced. The foundation also intends to distribute this bulletin to all schools in the Kingdom at the start of the next scholastic year to benefit the largest possible number of teachers.

Municipal delegation returns from official trip to Paris

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from Amman Municipality returned to Jordan on Monday at the end of an eight-day visit to Paris where they held meetings with officials from Paris Municipality on bilateral cooperation.

Mr. Hammad Abu Jamous, member of the municipal council's committee and head of the delegation, said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that discussions with French officials dealt with questions of city organisation, buildings, traffic, road repair, gardens and public parks, health control, technical and administrative training and scholarships.

Paris Municipality has agreed in principle to work out a protocol on cooperation with Amman Municipality in these fields, Mr. Abu Jamous said.

He described the visit as "extremely successful" and said that it will have positive effects in the form of improved public services to the citizens of Amman.

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The San Francisco Brass Quintet

Quintet to bring the best of brass to Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The San Francisco Brass Quintet, currently on a tour of the region, will be visiting Jordan under the auspices of the American Cultural Centre. The ensemble consists of two trumpets, trombone, French horn and tuba. Their concert, will take place in the swimming pool area of the Marriott Hotel on June 9, at 7:00 p.m. The quintet's programme includes light classical, jazz and popular music, according to a press release issued by the American Centre in Amman.

The San Francisco Brass members are: Brian Anderson, trumpet, John Pearson, on trumpet,

Douglas Hall on French horn, Graig McAmis, trombone and Forrest Byram, tuba.

All of the members are experienced musicians who performed with major symphonies and orchestras before joining together in 1984 to form the San Francisco Brass. Critics have described the group as "distinctive, forward, bright." In addition to their solid musicianship, the San Francisco Brass have been lauded for "warm humour" which transforms their instruments into "a chorus of voices that warble and sing to the ear's delight," the press release said.



A group of mothers bring their children to one of the fund's health education programmes.

Jordan Times

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Europe has an alternative

WHILE the April 15 bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi by the United States may have done nothing to convince Colonel Qadhafi to change his ways, it has become quite clear that the raid has frightened Europe into joining the so-called "war on international terrorism." Unwilling to follow the Reagan administration's lead in forging a unified policy of economic and other restrictions against Libya in the weeks preceding the U.S. attack, the leading nations of Europe quickly changed their tact once it became apparent that the U.S. was prepared to undertake unilateral military action with little regard for the consequences to its European allies. The post-attack response of Europe, manifested by the Tokyo summit declaration on terrorism and the recent spate of expulsions of Libyan diplomats and students from European capitals, has been hailed by the U.S., Israel and Britain as evidence that the rest of Europe has finally come around to their way of thinking on the issue of international terrorism.

Former Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens, on a visit to Tokyo shortly after the economic summit ended, praised the summit declaration on the necessity of taking measures to halt state-sponsored terrorism, saying that "Israel is now joined by the leading democratic countries of the world against terrorism." Though Mr. Arens' enthusiasm is understandable, the European change of heart on the issue of terrorism is certainly more apparent than real. Long forced to walk a tightrope between their American ally's complete support for Israel and their own support for and sympathy with the Arab and Palestinian causes, the U.S. raid on Libya effectively cut their safety net from underneath them. Europe lies in much closer proximity to the Arab World than does the United States, and enjoys closer and more valuable economic and political ties throughout much of the region. Consequently, the nations of Europe were deeply disturbed by the spectre of spiralling violence that Mr. Reagan's muscle-flexing threatened to touch off, knowing fully well that any retaliatory action by Libya or other groups, unable to reach the far shores of the U.S., was likely to find targets in Europe.

It is for this reason, and not for any change in their diagnosis of or prescription for the problem of terrorism, that Europe's leaders have agreed to certain American suggestions regarding the proper means to deter state-sponsored terror. To put it simply, they were forced to adopt unpopular but still peaceful measures to isolate Qadhafi in order to dissuade the Reagan administration from further military action.

The European response to the U.S. attack on Libya is nevertheless a dangerous precedent, and not the first of its kind to threaten the Arab World. The Israeli military tail has long wagged the U.S. diplomatic dog by creating "facts on the ground" that severely limit diplomatic options for conflict resolution. Of course this is nothing new — the force of arms has always been the ace up the diplomat's sleeve. What is at stake here, however, is relations between allies, not enemies. Cooperation among allies is truly effective and mutually beneficial only when undertaken on the basis of common beliefs and purposes — anything else is a recipe for extremism and shared disaster.

What is left now is for Europe to reassert its independence and show that it cannot be bludgeoned into unwise and dangerous policies by its erstwhile American ally. The alternative is for Europe to abandon Middle East policy-making to Washington, or, to take the shortest distance between two points, simply cable Tel Aviv for instructions.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: No excuse for summit delay

UP to this minute, there are Arab leaders who still refuse to take part in an Arab summit meeting where issues of concern to the Arab nation can be discussed and decision taken. There are still some Arab governments who are reluctant to take part in a meeting which will be of benefit to their people and a first step toward remedying the weak Arab situation. These Arab states refuse to give consideration to the Palestine question, which forms the gravest threat to this nation, and refuse to deal with the Gulf war, leaving the Iraqi people facing external aggression and offering sacrifice to defend Arab identity and Arab land. These states and their governments overlook America's attack on Libya and Washington's continued coordination of policies with its European allies, and they also refuse to think about the civil war in Lebanon and the strife in Africa. They have not yet woken up to the reality that all these issues constitute grave threats to the Arab nation as a whole. There should not be any excuse for delaying the convening of an Arab summit any longer and it must be attended by all those countries which are keen on safeguarding Arab national interests.

Al Dustour: Hope for a summit

KING Hussein's efforts over the past few weeks to rally Arab countries and to remove all obstacles in the path of their solidarity are now backed by the Arab League, whose Secretary General, Chadi Klibi, is on a tour of Arab capitals designed to pave the way for convening a meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Morocco to lay the groundwork for an Arab summit. Jordan's diplomatic efforts and Klibi's endeavours in this respect are no doubt bringing the Arab countries closer together, especially as Arab leaders have realised the seriousness of the situation they are facing and the enemy plots they should confront. We hope that the Arab League will succeed in its endeavours and bring the Arab leaders together soon after Eid Al Fitr. We hope that the Arab League will remove major obstacles in the way of the summit and provide all elements for its success.

Sawt Al Shaab: Klibi follows King's cue

FOLLOWING in King Hussein's footsteps, Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi has now embarked on serious effort to pave the way for convening an Arab summit. His efforts and those of King Hussein before him are designed to find common ground for Arab leaders to meet and solve Arab issues in an atmosphere of brotherly cooperation for the common good. King Hussein has facilitated Mr. Klibi's task and has taken positive steps towards ending differences among Arab countries. Mr. Klibi's tour in Arab states is a continuation of this pursuit and an attempt to coordinate Arab stands, because the challenges are great and the common enemies are continuing to hatch conspiracies against the Arab nation as a whole. The coming Arab summit meeting should of course be held under the umbrella of the Arab League, which embodies the Arab charter. All attempts to delay the summit or ignore it are to be considered as subversive moves designed to blow up Arab solidarity and any success achieved by the Arab League is a success for the good of the Arab nation and its future.

The Arabs of Ein Hud fight for recognition

The residents of the Arab village of Ein Hud, near Tel Aviv, fled the original site of their village during the 1948 war. They built a new village, three kilometres from the old site, using almost entirely their own resources. Thirty-eight years later, the state of Israel still does not recognise the new Ein Hud. Partly to gain access to their share of basic public services, and also to safeguard what they have built, the villagers have now organised in a bid to gain official recognition.

By Daniel Garon
The Jerusalem Post

EIN HUD is not in the wilds of the Negev, or the far north of Galilee, but a few kilometres from the Tel Aviv-Haifa road. You feel its problems as soon as you leave Nir Etzion, the religious moshav shifra, which is its nearest neighbour, and your vehicle starts to buck and slide up the boulder-strewn, dirt track, engine racing, gears grinding.

"I have to have my front axle repaired every three months or so," grins the driver, Assem Abu el-Hija, with surprising good humour.

The essential problem of Ein Hud is captured in that sentence: The village is quite simply cut off from the 20th century: there is no approach road, no electricity, no phones or health services. And yet, when you arrive there, dusty and shaken up, you find not a primitive collection of shacks and tents, but for the most part a pleasant neighbourhood of spacious, well-kept villas, grouped around a handsome modern, stone-dressed mosque. The view of the wooded Carmel hills is stunning.

Ein Hud is a strange mixture of ancient and modern. The elegant kitchens with their Italian tiles have running water, but no refrigerators. Five of the 30 houses in the village have solar units, which provide limited electric current; the others have no electricity at all. The men work outside the village in jobs ranging from practical engineers to policemen; the women stay at home and bake their own pitta in woodfired ovens.

THE ABU EL-Hija clan traces its ancestry back to Hisham el-Din (also called Abu el-Hija, father of war), a general of the great 12th century Muslim leader Saladin.

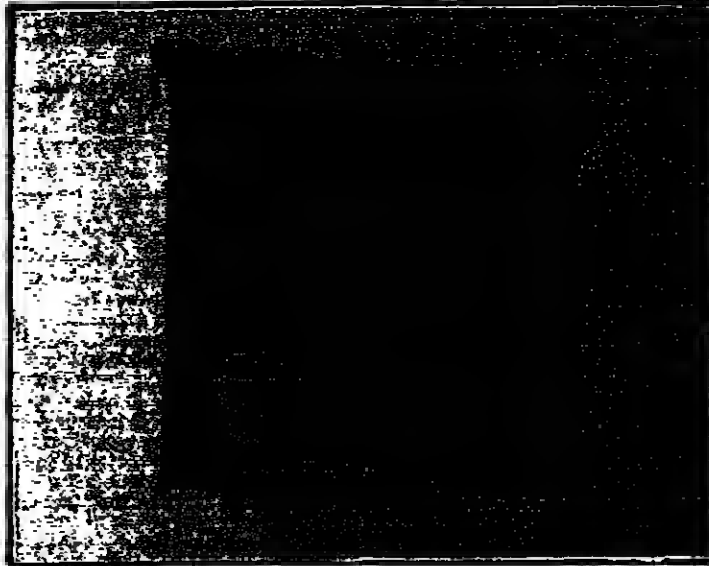
According to their belief, it was Abu el-Hija who conquered nearby Adit, receiving, as a reward, an area on Mount Carmel, where he founded a village.

His descendants lived there, in the village called Ein Hud, until the War of Independence of 1948, when they fled from their homes. The majority ended up in other Arab villages in Israel, the West Bank and Jordan; but the Abu el-Hija clan, led by the redoubtable Sheikh Mohammed Mahmud Abu el-Hija (known as "Abu-Hilmi") settled down in the hills, some three kilometres east of their village, where they had some butts and a sheep pen.

Meanwhile Ein Hud became Ein Hod: first an unsuccessful immigrant moshav and subsequently a famous artists' village. The Abu el-Hija family remained quietly in their new location, tending their sheep and goats, ruled with an iron hand by Abu-Hilmi until 1978, when the old sheikh decided that it was time to introduce democracy into his community. A seven-man committee was elected, which has administered the affairs of the village until today. Abu Hilmi died in 1982, in his eighties, but he is still revered by his descendants, who now number 160.

His grandson, Mohammed-Mubarak Abu el-Hija, 33, currently chairman of the village committee, is leading the fight for recognition. "We have to be realistic," says Mubarak. "We are not going to get our original village back and we have nothing against the Jews who live there today. All we want is official recognition for the new village we have built, and the services to which we are entitled."

Mubarak was educated in Daliat al-Carmel, the nearby Druse village, and later was among the first pupils in Ein Hud's own school. He went to high school in



Mohammed Mubarak Abu Al Hija, the leader of the village committee seeking recognition of Ein Hud, looks out of the window of the hut in which he was born.

Haifa, and completed the Technician's course for practical engineers. He is currently employed as a building supervisor in the public sector. He has a wife and four children, and describes himself as "a traditional rather than religious Muslim."

Flying us with cap after cup of sweet, black coffee, the young village leader tells us about his campaign. He has, he says, the support of the entire community, but the most active are his cousins Assem, a gardening contractor, who serves as village secretary, and Samir, a building worker, who runs the community's religious affairs and leads prayers at the mosque.

Feeling that they were not making sufficient progress towards recognition, they formed a Public Action Committee five months ago, which plans to hold a "Solidarity Day" with the village in June. The members of the committee, Jews, Arabs and Druse, number about 40 to date. They include the mayor of Daliat al-Carmel, and Citizens Rights Movement MK Ran Cohen.

Cohen was the first MK to respond to a letter written to cabinet ministers, Knesset members and government officials earlier this year. He has visited the village a number of times — most recently in his own car — to see what it is like — and now heads a Knesset lobby, including MKs from several parties.

"We have asked them not to make party capital out of our plight," emphasises Mubarak.

THERE HAVE been a number of meetings with officials over the years. Interior Ministry director-general Haim Kubersky, due to retire in July, is on record as promising to solve their problem before he retires. The ministry's northern district representative, Moshe Glazner, told *The Jerusalem Post* last week that the villagers would not gain recognition and should be moved to another village. Rejecting this solution, Mubarak and Assem maintain that, earlier, Glazner had promised to work for the recognition of Ein Hud.

They wrote to Ezer Weizman, the minister dealing with Arab affairs. Two representatives of his

office visited the village and subsequently Weizman's chief aide, Yosef Gnat, wrote them that their problem would be handled "within the framework of illegal Arab building in the country." Mubarak is not pleased with this. He thinks it will take years to solve the problem of illegal building as a whole, and wants a quicker solution to the problem of Ein Hud.

According to Mubarak, the villagers have good relations with nearby Nir Etzion and Ein Hod. Former National Religious Party MK Avraham Melamed, a member of Nir Etzion, has helped them with their contacts with the authorities in the past, and his son Dror is a member of the action committee.

There is occasional friction: some at Ein Hod accuse the villagers of stealing fruit, and there was even a charge that Ein Hud villagers burnt down olive trees in Ein Hod last year.

One blond young man from Ein Hod, today a soldier in the IDF, is one of those who views his neighbours in a positive light. He tells me how he spent most of his youth with the Arab villagers up the hill from his own community.

"I felt happier here than in Ein Hod," he recalls. "It was like one big family. I used to sleep here and go out with the flocks." They had to get rid of their sheep and goats because of the Black Goat Law of 1975.

"He is like my own son," affirms Ali, who has 10 children of his own. The young man cannot be a member of the action committee while he is serving in the army but he fully supports the demands of the villagers.

So does artist and sculptor Mara Ben-Dov. "I can't speak for Ein Hod," she concedes, "only for myself. I don't understand why every look-out post in Galilee has a decent approach road after a few months, and these people do not have one after 38 years. They are citizens just like anyone else."

She adds that it is absurd that the Ein Hud villagers, vote at Nir Etzion in general elections. "They know that every non-NRP vote is from Ein Hud," she charges.

Assem produces his identity card, in which he is registered as a resident of Nir Etzion. The vil-

lagers are dependent on the religious moshav also for their approach road and their water. There are two routes to Ein Hud: a very rough track of nearly seven km, and a brutally tough track of two km. Sometimes Nir Etzion shuts off the settlement, forcing residents of Ein Hud to take a detour, which is another two km. of fairly rough roads.

"I have a key to the gate," says Assem, "but not everyone does."

The water is piped directly to the village from the moshav, and Ein Hud pays the moshav for it. Electricity is virtually non-existent in the village. Five houses have expensive solar units, which cost some NIS 4,500 each, and which provide enough current for one light and a television. Mubarak runs a wire from his house to the mosque, so that it can have light and a loudspeaker. They once had a generator, but found the cost, particularly of transporting fuel, prohibitive.

The villagers paid for everything themselves, including the water line, water tower, school building and mosque. They solicited donations from outside the village only for the spire of the mosque, which was built recently. The cost of transporting building materials has made their homes very expensive.

The plan lays out the village, with approach road, private and public areas coloured in the approved manner. "All construction is carried out according to the plan," Mubarak assures me. "It is based on the division worked out by Abu Hilmi." It was rejected by the Hof Hacamel Regional Planning Committee on the grounds that it is situated in the Carmel Park nature reserves, and that there is no approach road.

The villagers point out that the park was only established in 1973, and that they were there long before. In addition, Kibbutz Beit Oren, the Yemin Orde youth village, part of Nir Etzion and a sanatorium are all in the park. No one has suggested that they move; in fact the map is currently being redrawn to leave Beit Oren outside the park area.

The mosque at Ein Hud. A good road linking them with Nir Etzion, which could be only a kilometre and a half, would solve a lot of problems. Health services for example are only available at the moshav and no ambulances can reach Ein Hud. The villagers, most of whom are wage earners, are members of Kipat Holim; but they must make the bumpy 20-minute ride to the moshav to receive its services.

Four families own cars or vans, but, during the day, when the men go to work, the vehicles leave with them. The women, children and old folk are left completely isolated, as there are no telephones in the village.

Abu Hilmi donated his own house for the village school in the 1960s and built another home. Today the school has three classrooms, equipped at the villagers' expense, and a toilet recently added. The Ministry of Education provides two teachers for the children, whose ages range over eight classes. The young men of the village give extra lessons in the afternoons, feeling the official provided education is inadequate. But at least the daily arrival of the two teachers is a recognition that the villagers — if not their village — exist.

Assem produces his identity card, in which he is registered as a resident of Nir Etzion. The vil-

AFTER LUNCH of home-baked



Rukaya and Assem Abu Al Hija hold the portrait of the village founder.

ANC gaining new confidence

By James F. Smith
Associated Press Writer

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Riding a crest of insurgent attacks and black uprisings, the African National Congress is staging its broadest assault ever against white rule in South Africa.

The government has responded with a campaign to label the ANC as a communist-backed terrorist group that kills civilians, and not a legitimate liberation movement.

Despite guarded hints from both sides of a willingness to talk about meeting, neither the military confrontation nor the war of words shows any sign of abating.

After nearly two years of unrest and increasing sabotage, ANC President Oliver Tambo reflected a new sense of ANC confidence when he said: "The historic conditions necessary to ensure the collapse of the apartheid system have taken shape in greater measure than ever before."

In a major radio address in mid-May from exile in Zambia, he said the ANC has now shifted its goal "from unprovoked black anger that has led to the daily violence. But the ANC has clearly benefited from the turmoil, politically and militarily."

But Deputy Minister of Information Lon Nol cited statistics on ANC attacks and fatalities that he said showed the organisation's terrorist nature.

"When mine warfare and motor-car bombs are used, the victim cannot be chosen, and innocent civilians constitute the biggest percentage of the victims," he said.

In May, the military staged air and ground strikes against alleged ANC targets in three neighbouring black countries.

While almost no one expects an ANC takeover in the next few years, official figures show a sharp increase in ANC attacks, from 44 in 1984 to 136 last year. So far there have been more than 80

ANC attacks in 1986, well ahead of last year's pace.

The ANC, founded in 1912 as a black rights movement, was outlawed in 1960 and took up arms a year later, saying it was left with no other means to end white domination.

It fought an ineffectual sabotage war for years, and avoided civilian casualties.

The nationwide anti-apartheid rioting that broke out in September 1984 changed the climate dramatically. The ANC seized on the unrest, urging blacks to make the country "ungovernable" and to destroy pro-government institutions such as township councils.

Some 800 black policemen's homes have been burned out, and about two dozen slain. Hundreds of black council members have resigned, and some councils have collapsed. Unrest has spread from the cities to rural tribal homelands, long thought to be docile labour reserves.

It is unclear whether the ANC is controlling the unrest, or merely capitalising on spontaneous black anger that has led to the daily violence. But the ANC has clearly benefited from the turmoil, politically and militarily.

ANC flags now fly at most funerals and drapes the coffins of anti-apartheid activists. Youth carry toy models of AK-47 assault rifles, symbol of the ANC's war.

Blacks have built up alternative civic associations in nearly every township, organised street committees and defence committees, and "people's courts" rival the official courts.

Beyond civil disobedience, blacks are increasingly fighting back against riot police, with guns as well as rocks. Daily police reports often now refer to police being fired on in clashes, and the ANC has called for the uprising to spread to white areas.

The ANC is known to have in-

duced two-week crash courses inside the country in the use of grenades for part-time guerrillas, a departure from past policy of using only fully trained insurgents. Weapons are smuggled in almost entirely from East Bloc countries.

Because of economic difficulties due to political worries, some South African business figures have called for the unbanning of the ANC and the release of its jailed leaders, including Nelson Mandela, while white liberals have flocked to Zambia to meet the ANC.

Most foreign governments cite the ANC as South Africa's main black movement, and say it must be part of any solution.

Nel, defending the raids against alleged ANC spies, said indiscriminate ANC attacks have killed 43 blacks and 35 whites since 1976.

Reliable figures on ANC strength are difficult to obtain.

Professor Mike Hough, an analyst at the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, gives a conservative estimate of 3,500 trained guerrillas, mostly in bases in Angola and Tanzania.

Other estimates put the total ANC force at up to 10,000 trained guerrillas, including a few whites. Tambo says the ANC accepts help from various sources, including Scandinavia and Moscow. He says a future South Africa will be democratic and socialist-oriented, with banks and mines state-run but private enterprise continuing.

The ANC has declared that white border farmers, often reservist soldiers, are legitimate targets. Recent land mine blasts on rural farms have killed both whites and blacks, including four children.

The ANC repudiated as unauthorised a shopping centre bombing near Durban in December that killed six whites.

Tanzanian economy in ruins

By Michael Fathers
Reuters

DAR ES SALAAM — Two years after France built a brand-new \$50-million air terminal for Tanzania at its capital Dar Es Salaam, the two governments signed a \$1.5 million aid agreement last week to rehabilitate it.

Equipment was not working, display screens were blank, machinery parts were missing, and fixtures had been stolen or vandalised.

The fate of the terminal could be said to sum up the derelict state of the Tanzanian economy.

There are no foreign exchange reserves. Petrol is in short supply, vital industrial and agricultural equipment is not serviced because there is no money for spare parts and a large part of the country's exports are smuggled abroad for prices higher than the government is prepared to pay farmers, foreign economists based in Tanzania say.

The black economy is impossible to measure but the economists say it is widespread.

Shops are empty and food shortages are common. Agriculture officials say the country is producing more food than it needs, but because of petrol shortages and lack of vehicles that work, food cannot be shipped from fertile areas to the cities and towns. It wastes in leaking government warehouses.

Food supplies are also smuggled to neighbouring countries where farmers are paid higher prices, the economists said.

Diamonds, an important export, are smuggled out of the country in frozen prawn shipments by air to Europe, traders said.

Containers marked for Uganda and filled with second-hand clothes, a valuable commodity, are offloaded at Dar Es Salaam port and waylaid at Moshi near the Kenyan border, they said.

They are emptied and loaded

with Tanzanian coffee and sent on with an "ex-goods" label to Tangi port and private sale abroad.

In December the government commandeered foreign currency accounts legitimately held with local banks to pay for a shipment of oil for the petrol-starved capital, diplomats said. The tanker was anchored in the port waiting for payment to be made before it unloaded.

A newspaper photograph of a machine for laying railway tracks has a caption explaining that it has been idle since it was bought 18 months ago because of lack of petrol. The machine and the track it was to rebuild are now unusable.

Economists say the country is not benefiting from the big rise in coffee prices and the lifting of quotas in February because its 1986 crop was sold in advance last year, when prices were depressed, in exchange for foreign currency credits, and there were no stockpiles.

The Tanzanian shilling is fixed at 23 to one dollar, but there is a vigorous black market where it sells for 160 to the dollar.

The country's showcase industrial complex, a \$123-million paper mill in southern Tanzania, had to close last month because it had no export orders and local buyers — government-run corporations — were unable to pay their bills. It was reopened two weeks ago.

Economists say industries in Tanzania are operating at only 30 per cent capacity because of missing parts and inputs caused by inefficiency and foreign exchange shortages.

The economic collapse which has taken place steadily since the early 1970s is forcing a major debate within the top levels of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (revolutionary) Party and has divided the leadership between so-called pragmatists and ideologues.

At issue are terms demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for standby credits to keep the country afloat and rebuild the economy.

The government has drawn up a three-year recovery plan which requires \$1.2 billion in foreign exchange for industrial and agricultural inputs during the first year. Its annual export earnings are expected to account for only \$400 million.

The IMF is demanding a major devaluation of the Tanzanian shilling, increased payments to farmers, rise in interest rates to encourage savings, a liberalisation of business activities and restrictions on the activities or abolition of government-run corporations in favour of producer cooperatives.

These demands strike at the heart of the party's Socialist philosophy and challenge the record of its chairman Julius Nyerere.

Nyerere stepped down from the country's presidency at the end of last year after 20 years in power to devote himself to party activities, but is still playing a major behind-the-scenes role in government decisions, diplomats say.

Under Tanzania's constitution the party is supreme and the government is the vehicle for carrying out party policy.

For the past five years Tanzania has funded off the IMF which Nyerere describes as an agent of an unfair world economic order which he wants changed.

The IMF has offered a \$200 million standby credit, should its terms be accepted, particularly a more than 100 per cent devaluation, the country's major aid donors together with the World Bank will meet in Paris next month to try and match the balance.

This will be followed by a Paris Club meeting in August to negotiate a rescheduling of Tanzania's \$3 billion external debt.

Arab-Islamic medicine and its influence on the Latin West

The following article is the second in a two-part series on the history of Arab-Islamic medicine. The writer describes the significant contributions made to medical knowledge by Islamic physicians noting that it is called 'Arab medicine' by some historians because it was written in Arabic and by others 'Islamic medicine' because it flourished under the banner of Islam.

Dr. Az Iskandar

Islamic World Medical Journal

Philosophical works of Al-Razi

Al-Razi wrote about two hundred works on medicine, philosophy, alchemy and other subjects. These vary in size from short treatises to voluminous textbooks and encyclopaedic works.

His book *al-Sira al-falsafiyya* (Philosophical conduct) throws light on his personal qualities: "I have neither shown avarice nor extravagance; nor have I had any disputes or quarrels; nor have I ever acted unjustly against anyone. On the contrary, I have been known to surrender my own rights. As regards food, drink, and amusement, my frequent guests know that I have never exceeded any reasonable limits. The same is also true of all the conditions of my life, as may be noted from my clothing and mount, and my servants and householders."

In his *Spiritual physic*, the first chapter "On the excellence and praise of reason," includes an al-Razi assertion that reason (*al-aql*) is the ultimate authority which "should govern, and not be governed; should control, and not be controlled; should lead, and not be led."

The uncritical authority given to books was unacceptable to al-Razi. He devoted a large book *Fi'l-Shukuk ala Jablun* (Doubts about Galen; *Dubitationes in Galenum*), so far unpublished, to the criticism of precepts in twenty-eight of Galen's books, beginning with *al-Burhan* (Demonstration) and ending with his large book *Fi'l-nabid* (On the pulse). In his introduction to the *Dubitationes in Galenum*, al-Razi acknowledges with humility his debt to Galen, declaring that he himself is Galen's follower and disciple. Al-Razi adds that Galen was a leading master and a great teacher of both philosophy and medicine. Nevertheless, al-Razi argues that since the art of healing is a philosophy it can neither renounce criticism nor can it tolerate sub-

mission to the authority of books. In the same book, he also writes that Galen himself censured his students and followers who accepted knowledge unsubstantiated by the demonstrative method.

Al-Razi believed in the progress of scientific knowledge. He writes in *Fi'muhnat al-kutub wa'tay-inih* (On examining doctors and on appointing them), "the who studies the works of the Ancients gains the experience of their labour as if he himself had lived thousands of years spent on investigation." In *Liberal Almansora*, he adds that one cannot achieve anything significant in the art, even if he devotes all his time to it, unless he reads the books of his predecessors. The tenets known to us today, he writes, were discovered over thousands of years by thousands of doctors. When we study their books, all their discoveries become ours in a short time as if we have lived all their years and discovered all their doctrines. He who does not read the medical books of our predecessors in order to visualise the symptoms of disease, as portrayed by them, will fail in clinical diagnosis. In his short book *al-Murshid aw al-fusul* (The guide or Aphorisms), al-Razi again writes on the interrelation between theory and practice; in addition to theory, doctors must practise the art; those who examine patients without previously acquiring a theoretical background are unworthy of this noble profession, and will miss symptoms of disease at the bedside. Al-Razi borrows from the Holy Quran (*Surat Yusuf, Aya 105*) to illustrate this aphorism: "And how many a sign in heavens and the earth which they pass by, yet they turn aside from it."

The general history of medicine, and indeed of all sciences, provides examples of men inheriting false doctrines from their predecessors, probably lacking the courage of dissent from established beliefs. Al-Razi's criticism of Galen therefore marks a new and laudable trend in the history of Arab-Islamic thought.

It is from textual statements, not from secondary sources, that one may learn about the authors themselves. The fact that al-Razi practised surgery in addition to internal medicine may be surmised from his criticism of Galen's *Fi' tarkib al-adwiya* (On the compounding of drugs). Al-Razi writes in his *Dubitationes in Galenum*: "One can rightly censure Galen and blame him for his prolixity and repetitions on the subject of 'ointments', in his book *Jatanius* (On the compounding of drugs according to genera); he writes as if he has no pity for doctors' time. Does he have anything better to do? We never use any of the ointments prescribed by Galen. We pay great attention to the art of surgery and have treated major cases. None of the other physicians like to use Galen's ointments. Nevertheless, we should praise Galen very highly and commend him for the lessons he has taught us in therapeutics in neurosurgery (*Mudawwat jirahat al-asab*)."

Al-Hawi *fi'l-tibb* was rendered into Latin (*Continens*) by a Sicilian translator, Faraj Ibn Salim, at the order of King Charles of Anjou. This arduous assignment occupied the translator's lifetime and was completed in 1279 CE. Al-Razi's *Continens* was printed in Brescia (1486) and in Venice (1500, 1506, 1509, and 1542). An Arabic edition was recently printed in Hyderabad-Deccan (1955-1971) in 23 volumes. It is understandable that the title of *al-Hawi fi'l-tibb* should not appear anywhere in al-Razi's writings; an author does not cite from his private notes in his published works. On the other hand, al-Razi repeatedly boasts of the high quality of his encyclopaedic work in twelve parts: *al-Jami al-kabir* (Great collective work). He mentions in it his *Philosophical conduct*, *The guide or Aphorisms*, *Dubitationes in Galenum*, and *Al-Aqrabadhim al-mukhtasar* (Abridged formulary). Most of the new part of *al-Jami al-kabir* are now lost, although the book entitled *Savadat al-tibb* (Pharmacy in medicine), a part of *al-Jami al-kabir*, has survived in several manuscripts. In it al-Razi argues that pharmacy is a subsidiary branch which ministers to medicine. Studying this subject during leisure is a sign of the doctor's great interest in his profession. Another part of *al-Jami al-kabir* which has been identified recently in manuscripts is *Fi' istinhat al-asma wa'l-awzan wa'l-makayil* (On finding the meaning of unfamiliar terms, weights and measures). It is a type of polyglot lexicon in which each unfamiliar term — whether Greek, Syriac, Persian, Indian or even Arabic — is placed in a column followed by a definition or translation of the term in an opposite column.

Men of noble birth according to al-Razi were entitled to certain considerations when prescribing. Unpleasant tastes of drugs should be hidden in sweet and palatable vehicles. All this is explained in his book *al-Tibb al-muluki* (Royal medicine), but he did not neglect the poor, for whom he wrote *Man la yadurh al-tibb* (who has no physician to attend him), also known as *Tibb al-fuqara* (Medicine of the poor).

Al-Razi's book *Khawass al-ashya* (Properties of things) deals, among other things, with the role of alchemy in the service of medicine. Its subject-matter reveals his opposition to scientific dogmas. In his introduction to this book he argues that properties attributed to things should be recorded in books; in so doing, nothing would be lost but the time of writing them down. These properties, he adds, should neither be accepted nor denied unless experienced (*al-tajriba*) proves them to be true or false. "Since many wicked people tell lies with regard to such properties, and we do not possess delicate means to distinguish the truth of rightful men from the false testimony of liars — save only actual experience — it will be useful not to leave these claims scattered, but to collect and write them all. We shall not accept any property as authentic unless it has been examined and tried."

Al-Razi earned himself a great reputation as a clinical observer. He read the case-histories of the Hippocratic *Epidemics* and decided that it would be useful for posterity to write his own case-histories, in which he meticulously recorded the patients' names, ages, sexes, and professions. These case-histories are to be found in his private notes, *al-Hawi fi'l-tibb*, in which he also gives an early example of an up-to-date clinical trial. He treats a group of patients suffering from meningitis (*al-siraman*) with blood-letting, and intentionally, as a control, he leaves another group of patients without bleeding them: "so that I may form the right opinion of the effectiveness of blood-letting." Al-Razi established unmistakable differential diagnosis, based on accurate clinical observation, between smallpox and measles. This was the subject of a whole book, *Fi'l-jadari wa'l-hasba* (On smallpox and measles), which has been highly rated by historians of medicine. It was translated into Latin and many other occidental

languages and was printed about forty times between 1498 and 1866 CE: an Arabic edition (with a Latin translation) appeared in London (1766), a Greek translation was printed in Paris (1548), while Latin editions were published in Venice (1498, 1555), Basle (1529, 1544), Strasbourg (1549), London (1747) and Göttingen (1781). In addition, a French translation was printed in Paris (1762) and an English translation by W.A. Greenhill was printed in London (1848). In this book, in which he shows the depth of his knowledge of Galen's medical literature, al-Razi begins by listing the works in which Galen mentioned smallpox and measles: *On the compounding of drugs according to genera* (book 1), *On the pulse* (book XIV), *On the uses of purgatives* (book IX), and *Galen's Commentary on Plato's Timaeus* (book IV). Then he expresses his surprise that Galen failed to differentiate between these two diseases. The remainder of the book is devoted to the differential diagnosis and therapy of smallpox and measles. In *al-Hawi fi'l-tibb*, al-Razi also asserts that Galen and his predecessor Andromachus (c.50CE) were acquainted with smallpox and measles but failed to mention any differential diagnosis between them. It is interesting to note that in *al-Hawi fi'l-tibb* al-Razi writes that the eruption of measles occurs suddenly while that of smallpox appears gradually and is slightly elevated, in contrast to the characteristic red spots of measles.

Al-Razi's books remained for centuries among the textbooks in the curricula of European universities, including *Continens*, *De variolis et morbillis*, *Liberal Almansora* (the *Nonus Almansori* was printed several times separately, together with commentaries), *Liberal regius*, *Liberal divisionum* and many other works. His medical works had great influence on the teaching of medicine in the Latin West, and as a physician-philosopher he ranks among the greatest. His philosophical views were attacked by his contemporaries and immediate successors such as Ibn Sina (died 428 AH (1037 CE), al-Biruni (died c. 443 AH (1052 CE)) and Ibn Hazm (died 456 AH (1064 CE)); however, recent studies have rated them highly.

Assessing inflation's ten-year impact

NO country was immune to the inflation scourge that plagued economies throughout the world during the 10 years between 1974 and 1984, but some fared better than others.

From among 69 countries — in Africa, 18 in the Americas, 13 in Asia, 20 in Europe and five in Oceania — Switzerland reported the lowest inflation rate for the economically turbulent decade. The Swiss rate of change in the general consumer price indices of 42.7 per cent was followed by Singapore's 43.3 per cent, Federal Republic of Germany's 52.9 per cent, Panama's 70.3 per cent, Japan's 72 per cent, Austria's 72.4 per cent and the Netherlands' 77.4 per cent, according to data published in the 1984 and 1985 editions of the ILO Year Book of Labour Statistics.

During the survey period inflation hit hard in Latin America where Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Peru were burdened with staggering five-digit rates of change in consumer price indices. Israel was the only other country to experience runaway inflation reaching the five-digit mark.

More than one-third of the 69 countries experienced moderate inflation of less than 200 per cent but over 100 per cent increase in

their general consumer price indices over the 10 years.

Four of these countries were in Africa, seven in the Americas, five in Asia, seven in Europe and four in Oceania in Oceania.

Most of the East European countries recorded very low changes over the years with the exception of Yugoslavia with 1046.7 per cent and Poland with a more moderate 388.2 per cent. Other European countries with relatively high inflation for the decade were Greece with 417.1 per cent, Italy with 339.7 per cent and Spain with 348.6 per cent. Among the Middle East and Asian countries, Iran's inflation was second highest — after Israel — with a rate of 372.7 per cent for the 10-year period. In Africa, Tanzania was highest with 595.3 per cent.

The per cent changes in the general indices were calculated by comparing 1974 annual averages with those of 1984.

Differences between the rates of changes experienced by countries are due not only to the different price changes but also to the methodology used for calculating the indices, according to ILO statistician Mrs. Khin Nu who carried out the survey — ILO feature.

Poised between two worlds

There is a cloud on the sun-filled horizon of the Azores: the impact of recent EEC accession by Portugal. David White, recently in the islands, outlines the drawbacks and opportunities.

NOT many places are quite as far away from anywhere else as the Azores. The nearest land, Madeira, is 500 nautical miles away, Lisbon 800, New York over 2,000. On a north-south line from the most westerly islands, there is nothing else between Greenland and the Antarctic.

Unspoiled, well-preserved and unpolluted; part of Portugal but for the last 10 years enjoying a fair measure of autonomy under their own government, the islands lie somewhere between the old and new worlds.

They were colonised 500 years ago and have echoes both of continental Europe and — especially in the boom-and-bust cycles which have characterised their economic history — Brazil. The other side of the New World is there too, in the cocoon of American civilisation at the Lajes U.S. air base, which flies in its own milk to a milk-producing island.

This western outpost of the EEC is made up of nine inhabited islands, together about the size of Luxembourg, strung out loosely along roughly the same latitude as Lisbon and Washington DC. Meteorological science has produced the result that they are heard of less in their own right than as the "weather-kitchen" of Europe. The permanent Azores anticyclone — revolving air currents around a high-pressure zone — more or less decides, when it edges north in summer, what weather the continent will receive.

However, the islands have other claims for being on the map. At crucial stages of Portuguese history they have played a big part — the place names Angra do Heroísmo and Praia da Vitória commemorate their role in the cause against absolutism during the "war of the two brothers" in the 1830s — and their strategic position is still regarded as vital to NATO.

For generations of travellers they also served as a mid-way port of call and first landfall. But the staging-post role has largely gone these days. While elsewhere communications have expanded, here they have shrunk. Liners rarely call — though transatlantic yachtsmen do — and U.S. airlines which used to make stopovers no longer do so.

This increased isolation, aggravated by high freight costs, has been joined by worries about the islands' future in the EEC. The mainland Portuguese market for dairy and meat from the Azores, the main export and in the post-war period the most dynamic sector of the economy, will become exposed to competition from northern Europe.

Although funds from the EEC will give the islands a shot in the arm, and although they can now tap a much larger market if they can send quality produce at competitive prices, there may be problems in store.

The regional government, which has stayed in the hands of the centrist Social Democrat Party (PSD), currently in power in Lisbon, has put on the best face possible. But nobody really knows how the EEC will work out, and a certain ambivalence reigns on the issue.

Since the first settlements, the Azores have been through a long series of economic cycles involving various exports — wheat, wood, oranges for ships' stores, and for the English market, whaling, and in more recent times pineapples grown in whitewashed greenhouses, chook for coffee, sugar-beet, and above all dairy farming. People do not like to talk in terms of the "cow cycle," exp-

ecting that the Common Agricultural Policy will at least keep dairy farming going and that it will not go the way of all the other cycles.

Until Portugal's 1974 revolution, the islands, split into three administrative districts, suffered from a neglect which Dr. Joao Bosco Mota Amaral, the current Azores president, puts down simply to bad government. Like the Azores' three football teams today, they played in Portugal's third division.

The autonomous government has taken on the hard task of forging a united regional identity. Catering to inter-island rivalries, especially between the two largest islands of Sao Miguel and Terceira, has meant adopting an extraordinarily unwieldy government system, with the president on one island, the 44-member assembly gathering on another, part of the government based on yet another, and government meetings held at least once a year on each of the line.

However, autonomy has brought clear benefits by giving the archipelago its own voice in the country's affairs, including internationally. The Azores and Madeira both have a clause in their statutes enabling them to participate in negotiations on any treaties and agreements which affect them directly.

The PSD's apparently unassailable majority and a low level of union activity have given the islands political and labour stability contrasting with the turbulence and chops and changes of national politics. Under the autonomy statute, the regional government is free to manage tax receipts — both those raised locally and those transferred from the state — and has some fiscal differences (a lower VAT rate), but it wants its powers extended so that it can organise its own tax system.

Some progress has been made in narrowing the gap with the mainland, but per capita income is still only 60 per cent of Portugal's and less than one-fifth of the EEC average, and there is a serious housing problem.

Adult literacy — although now mainly affecting the over 40s — was measured five years ago as 23 per cent, and among the farming population as 32 per cent.

The government has so far concentrated on channelling funds into ports and airports. It is now looking to ways of creating wealth within the islands by promoting industrial investment and tourism. Farms and fishing cannot continue to give work to almost 30 per cent of the population. Dr. Mota Amaral says his aim has to be "to stem the historic tradition, which is to export people."

The population has fallen from 328,000 in 1960 to 250,000. Although emigration has slowed — about 1,000 a year in recent years, compared with annual rates of 9,000 or 10,000 — and figures now indicate some demographic growth, some islands have ageing populations. There has been little inflow of people from the mainland this century.

However, many people are sceptical, and some rather anti-development, preferring things the way they are. A compromise of sorts is called for, since the way things are is the Azores' best asset for tourism. The islands, though mild, do not have a fantastic climate for sun-seekers — or else they would have been discovered long ago. But they provide scenery every bit as changeable as the weather, a good deal of original atmosphere, and a fair guarantee that the visitor will not be mugged or harassed. — Financial Times

Christians worrying less about Hell, scholar says

NEW YORK (AP) — Hell seems to have cooled considerably in contemporary Christian thought or even disappeared, a church historian says.

Past grisly images of hell have faded in recent religious literature, including theology texts, he says, and polls show less belief in such a fate than in the existence of heaven.

The Reverend Martin B. Marty, a Lutheran scholar of the University of Chicago Divinity School, says that even in fundamentalist preaching the old threats of "hellfire and damnation" have lost their ability to cause trembling.

He says the passing of hell from modern consciousness is "one of the major if still largely undocumented modern trends."

In the past, he says, the faithful pictured God as damning some people to eternal, burning torment. Nowadays, he says, chu-

rchies tend not to portray God in those wrathful terms.

"Hell seems to have cooled, waned or even disappeared," Mr. Marty says. "Yet faith endures."

Mr. Marty, writing in *The Lutheran*, a semiofficial magazine of the Lutheran Church in America, says that past portrayals of hell often came from nonbiblical literature, art and folklore.

Yet even without the forbidding imagery, "damnation can remain," he says.

In an article entitled "Whatever Happened to Hell," Mr. Marty says theologians report that hell is among the "teachings they are wrestling with today."

However, he says, hell is given little contemporary prominence either in Roman Catholic or Protestant thought.

In theology books, "it turns up in reference to other religions and in the Christian past," he says. "There are few contemporary ref-

erences, and they lack the temperance and colour of such books in the past."

Mr. Marty says one of the most significant shifts of modern times in Roman Catholicism "is the decline of purgatory and hell," past fears of which bound an older generation to various regulations. "Catholics joined other Christians in repelling doctrines of eternal damnation but by ceasing to make much of them," Mr. Marty says.

A 1980 Gallup poll found that 71 per cent of Americans believed in an afterlife, the same proportion believing in heaven, but only 53 per cent believed in hell, even of an unspecified nature.

While surveys indicate many still believe there is some sort of hell, Mr. Marty says, they do not see it as a threat to them. Only 1 per cent did so in a 1983 survey of readers of the monthly U.S. Catholic, published in Chicago by the

Catholic Fathers.

Aside from the tormenting imagery of hell in literary works, theology historically has taken varying views of it, ranging from self-willed desolation or extinction to painful rehabilitation.

Mr. Marty says most theologians now maintain hell is not just damnation, but a "positive punishment," beyond which "everything else on this profoundly mysterious question is only speculation."

As to reasons for the decline in emphasis on hell, he says some religious thinkers join "with psychologists and tell you that eternal hell declined because temporal ones are sufficiently effective."

Yet, he says, most theologians warn against a tendency that "sentimentalises and loses God's dark side, the mysterious, threatening, impassioned, justice-seeking element in the God revealed in the Bible."

China's tourist boom threatens precious murals

By Graham Earnshaw
Reuter

DUNHUANG, China — The honeycomb of Buddhist caves near Dunhuang has survived wars, earthquakes, sandstorms and vandalism for 1,600 years. But the main threat to its precious murals is now mere human breath.

The hundreds of caves, carved into a cliff about three hours by camel across the Gobi desert from the Dunhuang oasis in north China, are one of the wonders of the world, a storehouse of art and information about the fabled silk road at the height of its prosperity a millennium and more ago.

Many of Dunhuang's treasures are now to be found in museums in West Europe and Japan. A niche containing 50,000 scrolls, paintings and manuscripts which had been sealed nearly 1,000 years ago was discovered in 1900. Foreign adventurers combing the old silk road for artefacts soon grabbed most of them.

The caves and the ancient Buddhist murals and statues they contain have begun to attract large numbers of people since they were opened to the public in 1980.

"Visitors are having a very serious effect on the state of the murals with their breath, the humidity they bring into the caves and their clothing brushing against the walls," said Dunhuang official Ma Jingchi.

"What has preserved them over the centuries is the dryness, the darkness and the free movement of air through the caves. But with the arrival of so many people, the conditions which have made it possible for them to survive are under threat," he said.

Ma said there had been a marked loss of detail in many of the murals over the past 40 years because of humidity and light.

Last year 110,000 people visited the caves, and there are plans for further big increases in the next few years.

"We plan to eventually build a museum opposite the caves which would include full copies of a number of the caves, complete with statues and murals," Ma explained.

"People could view them and then perhaps move in to look at the real caves for a very short period of time," he added.

Dunhuang was a stopover on the ancient silk road which spanned central Asia, taking silks and spices to the West and bringing Buddhism from India to China.

Work on carving out the cave shrines to Buddha was started in 366 A.D. The oldest of the 492

caves now open dates from the fifth century.

Many of the caves and most of the best murals and statues were created in the seventh and eighth centuries, when the Tang dynasty was at the height of its power.

The frescoes, painted by an army of devout, anonymous craftsmen, are immensely rich in detail. They depict stories from the Buddhist scriptures and scenes of life in China, and the silk road oases more than 1,000 years ago.

The blues and greens have retained their original colour, but light seeping into the caves has made the reds and the flesh of the heavenly beings depicted turn black. Camera flashes have speeded up the process. Photography is now banned in the caves.

Some of the caves have suffered serious vandalism over the past few decades. White Russian soldiers passing through northwest China after the 1917 revolution stayed inside the caves and many left their names carved in the ancient frescoes alongside the graffiti left by Chinese visitors.

In some caves there are square holes on the murals marking sections acquired by American archaeologist Langdon Warner in the 1920s. Officials at Dunhuang do not hide their loathing for the way they believe he mutilated the murals. "What he did was barbarous and we hate him," said director Duan Wenjie.

Many of China's cultural relics were damaged or destroyed during chairman Mao Tse-tung's cultural revolution in the late 1960s but Dunhuang survived virtually unscathed.

Officials say the time has come for the return of the vast number of Dunhuang scrolls and manuscripts taken to foreign museums earlier this century.

Only about 10,000 of the 50,000 ancient documents uncovered in a tiny sealed cubicle inside one of the caves are still in China. The rest are divided between 16 countries, including Britain, France, Japan, East Germany and the Soviet Union.

"What we hope is that Dunhuang can be re-constituted as a single unit with everything intact as it was and as it should be," said Duan.

"These are China's national treasures and I feel very strongly in my heart that they should be in China."

European software honours go to French

International Data Corporation has just released its latest figures. France is top in software and services, but the figures should be treated with caution, says Alisa Cane.

LONDON — France dominates the West European software and services market with 10 of its companies in the 1984 European top 20, the latest figures from International Data Corporation (IDC) show.

According to IDC, only two U.S. companies, Seicon International and Thom EMI, were in the top 20 in 1984, and there were only 11 U.K. companies in the top 100.

Figures soon to be published are expected to show significant moves up the chart by Logica, Hoskyns and CMG Group.

The IDC figures have to be treated with some caution. They apply, for example, only to sales within Western Europe. The U.K. company Logica, with substantial sales outside Europe, would have appeared higher up the table if world-wide sales had been taken into account.

French software companies, furthermore, supply substantial amounts of custom-written software to French customers and this exaggerates their significance in the ranking tables.

The IDC figures, nevertheless, reinforced worries at British government and industry level about the performance of the U.K. software and services industry.

Among measures planned are: — A study, to be undertaken by IDC in cooperation with the consultants Coopers and Lybrand, of the European services industry and its performance with respect to the U.S. and Japan; and — A study by Patel, the computing and telecommunications

arm of PA Management Consultants, of the "tradeable information" industry. This includes such products as electronic data bases, videotext and value added network services.

Ms. Lilian Shapiro, managing director of IDC, speaking at IDC's computer industry briefing in London, emphasised the fragmented nature of the market. The top five vendors in France had 20.1 per cent of the French market, she said, while the top five in the U.K. had 13.4 per cent of the U.K. market.

The top five vendors in Europe had only 8.4 per cent of the West European market.

International Business Machines (IBM), for example, the dominant computing services supplier in every European country, had only 2.8 per cent of the market overall, a major difference from its 70 per cent-plus share of the mainframe markets and 30 per cent plus share of the personal computer market.

Ms. Shapiro predicted that the largest companies would grow by acquisition and merger: "By 1990, the top five European vendors will have 20 per cent of the market," she said.

She suggested that rather more than half the top 10 companies would be U.S. owned by 1990.

Among the other predictions to emerge from the IDC briefing:

— The European on-line database market for financial information would grow from \$300 million this year to \$800 million in 1989;

— The value of shipments of

32-bit personal computers would equal the value of shipments of 16-bit machines by 1991; and — IBM will cut the prices of its top-of-the-range 3090 processors again this year. "IBM has done a lousy job in differentiating the 3090 series from the earlier 308X, family," according to Mr. F.R. Gens, director of IDC's IBM Services Advisory Service.

"French software companies, furthermore, supply substantial amounts of custom-written software to French customers and this exaggerates their significance in the ranking tables. The IDC figures, nevertheless, reinforced worries at British government and industry level about the performance of the U.K. software services industry."

He expected IBM to introduce a quadruple density top-end disk drive providing 10 billion bytes of storage per unit compared with the five billion bytes available today. It would achieve this by increasing the packing density of the magnetic impulses representing binary digits on the disk surface.

He said that IBM would enter the merchant market for mini-winchester disk drives within the next two years. "This would fit its long-term financial strategy" he said. "It will enable it to be the lowest cost producer and give it as many distribution channels as possible."

Mini-winchesters are the most important storage devices found in the more powerful small and

personal computers. They are based on small rigid magnetic disks, running in a hermetically-sealed chamber, which are free of the environmental problems associated with "floppy" discs, and which offer high reliability.

He concluded that over the next decade IBM would become more dependent on distributed processing but would attempt to tie mainframe growth to distributed data processing growth.

It would lower its costs through higher volume production and by an increasing reliance on indirect distribution and strategic alliances with other computer companies — the alliance with Stratus, the fault-tolerant computer company, was a typical example.

It would derive account control by establishing *de facto* standards — the use of Systems Network Architecture in data communications, for example — and by the provision of "top-to-bottom" operating systems environments. Its 31-bit extended architecture (XA) would cover the entire range of 370-like machines, supported by the operating systems MVS-XA and VM-XA.

Mr. Gens suggested that IBM would double its revenues from software between 1984 and 1990, from seven per cent to 14 per cent of its total revenues.

Revenue from processor sales would, however, decline over the same period from 26 per cent to 20 per cent. Its revenues from maintenance would stay constant at around 12 per cent of total revenues but there would be a small increase — from 21 per cent to 24 per cent — in revenues from office systems — Financial Times news feature.

With 'help' from referee, Brazil prevails over Spain

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (R) — Brazil returned to the Jalisco Stadium Sunday to beat Spain 1-0 in a Group D match which revolved around a controversial decision by Australian referee Chris Bambridge.



The game was 54 minutes old when Spanish midfielder Michel picked up a ball 20 metres out and shot against the underside of the Brazilian bar.

Goalkeeper Carlos was beaten but he recovered in time to grab the rebound as the Spanish team celebrated what they believed was a goal.

But Bambridge ruled that it was no goal although the television replays showed clearly that the Spanish joy was justified.

Ironically, just nine minutes later, Brazil scored the winning goal when a shot from Careca hit the underside of the Spanish bar, bounced out in front of the goal line and left Socrates with a simple header.

The goal inspired Brazil and they began to show glimpses of the magical soccer they put on display 16 years ago in this stadium on their way to their third and last World Cup title.

The Spanish players were bitterly disappointed by their bad luck but, despite attacking more in the second half, they did not deserve victory after some tough, uncompromising defensive play in the first half.

The Australian referee, whose appointment for such an important match caused some surprise, came to the rescue of Spain just two minutes after his controversial decision. Brazil found the net from a corner but Bambridge ruled it was Edinho's hand that put the ball there.

The first half started in violent fashion when Spanish centre-back Andoni Goikoetxea's first two tackles left Brazilian players writhing on the ground. But it was Julio Alberto who was the first to earn the displeasure of Bambridge, being booked for a bad foul on Casagrande after just three minutes.

Both teams relied heavily on defence playing just two men up front and the 62,000 crowd soon began whistling and jeering as mistakes proliferated in a packed midfield.

Brazilian midfielder Elzo came nearest to scoring in the first half when he forced Spanish goalkeeper Zubizarreta to make a scrambling save near his right hand post after shooting from 20 metres.

As the match moved into its third quarter the Spaniards began to tire in temperatures of well over 30 degrees centigrade and the substitution of Muller for Casagrande put Spain on the rack.

Suddenly Brazil were rampant as three times in five minutes Careca and Muller made gilt-edged chances only to waste them with wayward shooting.

The 1-0 win was a highly significant result. Brazil, beset by problems, desperately needed a positive start to launch their challenge on an even keel and without Bambridge's controversial decision it is unlikely they would have achieved it.

The only other match Sunday also ended 1-0, European champions France overcoming an unexpectedly resilient Canada in the first Group C match in Leon.

The first two days have confirmed the view that there are no obvious favourites for the title.

The decision to appoint an Australian to referee the important Brazil-Spain match caused some surprise.

But Bambridge, 40, who emigrated from England to Australia 10 years ago, is a seasoned official with international experience including the 1983 World Youth Championship in Mexico. His decision not to give Spain a goal Sunday cannot be criticised on the grounds that television showed the ball had crossed the line.

Also Bambridge said that he had consulted his linesman who had agreed the ball had not gone in.

So the issue raised by the incident is whether the referee should have had available to him the evidence that was seen by millions of television viewers around the world, the ball clearly dropping behind the Brazilian goal-line.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

No-show ruins Belgium's final practice

TOLUCA, Mexico (R) — Belgium, who kick off their World Cup finals campaign against hosts Mexico on Tuesday, received a setback to their preparations Sunday when Mexican side Toluca failed to turn up for a practice match. The Belgians were in their playing strip and ready to start at the scheduled kickoff time and there was a small party of spectators and journalists assembled. The match had been listed and announced to the press by the World Cup organisers. But the Toluca side did not show up to the annoyance of Belgian coach Guy Thys. "We were sure this final practice match would have ended our preparations perfectly," he said. "But now we have been put at a disadvantage for our opening match against the Mexicans."

Grundel leads Acropolis Motor Rally

ATHENS (R) — Sweden's Kalle Grundel steered his Ford RS-200 into the lead after the first special stage of the 33rd Acropolis Motor Rally Monday, the sixth round of the world championship. Grundel clocked an unofficial nine minutes 49 seconds over the opening section, 12 kilometres of dirt track on nearby Mount Hymettus, to take a provisional 11 second lead over Finn Markku Alen in a Lancia Delta S-4. Young Swede Michael Ericsson was a further 15 seconds back in his Lancia with Finland's Timo Salonen, winner of the 1,910 kilometre event last year, fourth in a Peugeot 205 T-16.

Evert Lloyd tops Bassett

PARIS (AP) — Defending women's champion Chris Evert Lloyd rebounded from a sluggish start to defeat 18-year-old Carling Bassett of Canada 5-7, 6-2, 6-1 Monday and advance to the semifinals of the French Open.

In the men's field, the loose remaining French entry, eighth-seeded Henri Leconte defeated 19-year-old Horacio De La Pena of Argentina 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

In the quarterfinals, Leconte will play Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union. Chesnokov, who eliminated defending men's champion Mats Wilander on Saturday, advanced with a 6-4, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1 victory over Mexico's Francisco Maciel.

Bassett, the 13th seed, used lobs and drop shots to keep the second-seeded Lloyd off balance as she won the first set, a marathon that lasted more than one hour.

But the experience the 31-year-old Floridian has acquired in more than a decade near the top of women's tennis showed in the last two sets.

"I didn't play my best in the first set," Lloyd said. "I was nervous and tentative. After 2-0 in the second set, I knew I would win the match."

Bassett, playing in her first tournament since the death of her father last month, said she had little left after the first set.

"I put everything I had into the first set and I was so tired," she said.

In the seventh game, with Bassett serving, Lloyd moved to 40-15 and broke for the match when Bassett's volley went long. The shot had been set up with a beautifully placed drop shot by Lloyd.

BABY NURSE REQUIRED

Jordanian family requesting employment of a certified and experienced BABY nurse to care full-time for their newly born twins.

Applicants are requested to contact Tel. 774701 for interview and C.V. presentation.

Algeria's twelfth man — a hot sun

By Richard Boudreaux
Associated Press Writer

GUADALAJARA, Mexico — The World Cup may be decided on technical skill, but the issues in Tuesday's match between Algeria and Northern Ireland, two of the tournament's most experienced underdogs, boil down to a matter of stamina under the sun.

Guadalajara, though high in the mountains of western Mexico, is registering noon temperatures in the high 30 C, an apparent disadvantage for the Irish against its Group D rivals, Algeria, Brazil and Spain.

Algeria and Northern Ireland arrived here late last month after nearly three week high altitude training in cooler climes — Geneva, Switzerland, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, respectively.

"No team could be fitter than ours," Billy Bingham, the Northern Ireland coach, said Saturday. "But it is impossible to do hard running for 90 minutes in such an environment. Remember we were playing in Mexico, not Europe."

The humidity, above 80 per cent each day, is more a problem for players from arid Algeria, so much so that they brought along 10,000 liters of their own mineral water to guzzle after training sessions and matches.

Algerian coach Rabah Saadane said his team has adjusted faster than expected to the climate and will come out running in its first match ever against a Northern Ireland team.

"We are going for a goal from the start," Saadane told reporters. But he added: "It will be difficult to maintain pressure throughout the game."

Algeria, led by midfielder Lakhdar Belloumi, outran West Germany and Chile four years ago in the North African nation's World Cup debut before losing to Austria and barely missing the second round.

Saadane has brought nine players from that surprise 1982 team, determined to go farther.

Northern Ireland is back with 40-year-old goalkeeper Pat Jennings and 11 other players who led it to round two in the 1982 World Cup before being eliminated by France.

Tactically, the contest at Guadalajara's 3rd of March Stadium will pit Algeria's quick, one-touch attack against an Irish defense that went unbeaten in eight World Cup qualifying matches and yielded just five goals.

Bingham said Northern Ireland will slow down to conserve energy while its defense looks for chances to counterattack.

He plans tight midfield marking against Algeria's 28-year-old playmakers, Belloumi and Mohammed Kaci said.

But Rachid Harkouk, an Algerian reserve forward who plays in the English League, believes the Irish defense will wilt.

"I think Northern Ireland is going to find the heat toward the middle of the second half much too overpowering," he said.

Northern Ireland is less confident on offense since a knee injury knocked Martin O'Neill off the squad a month ago.

"Scoring goals is something that's been foreign to us for too long," conceded 31-year-old Sammy McIlroy, who succeeded O'Neill as team captain.

Portugal faces a full-strength England

By Timothy Collings
Reuters

MONTERREY, Mexico — Bryan Robson has won his fitness fight to lead a full-strength England team into their opening Group F game against Portugal at the Technological Stadium here Tuesday.

Robson, who has been struggling with an Achilles tendon injury, came through a full training session at the stadium Sunday and afterwards declared himself available to play in a match that is sure to revive memories of the last World Cup encounter between the two countries.

That was in 1966 when England beat Portugal, including the great Eusebio, 2-1 in front of a partisan Wembley crowd on their way to their only World Cup triumph.

Portugal's centre forward that night, the tall and powerful Jose

Torres, is now their manager, a post he took over following the nation's fine run to the semifinals at the 1984 European Championships.

Nothing would be sweeter for him than a revenge victory over England.

Torres, like England manager Bobby Robson, will be able to select from a full strength squad and feels confident his team has the ability to improve on their third place showing in England in 1966, their only previous appearance in the finals.

"We certainly have the raw material," he said. "We have quality players now with skill and flair. If the team can form into a stable unit we can sustain a serious challenge."

Torres, as imposing a figure in his manager's suit as in his day as a player, is likely to field five players

in midfield, leaving only star striker Fernando Gomes in attack.

That means Paolo Futre of Porto, the new golden talent of Portuguese soccer, will have to settle for a place on the substitutes' bench.

Torres believes Futre, a winger with outstanding pace and dribbling skills, could be a crucial tactical weapon in the later stages of a match expected to be played in searing heat, though cloud and rain have been predominant in Monterrey for the last three days.

England manager Robson is almost certain to rely on the 4-3-3 system he has used with success during the last year in which his team have strung together a run of 11 games without defeat, including six successive wins.

With Robson back to full fitness — "he has timed his recovery work to perfection," said Robson — and striker Gary Lineker sure to play wearing only a light protective plaster on his sprained wrist, England can call on an experienced team in buoyant mood.

VETERINARY CLINIC

Dr. Nazmi Abdalla

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MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE

TENDER NOTICE

FOR A TURN-KEY POULTRY SLAUGHTER HOUSE COMPLEX

The Ministry of Industry and Trade intends to establish a fully-automatic poultry slaughter house complex at Dhuleil - Jordan that operates at a capacity of 4,000 birds per hour. The complex comprises civil works, processing equipment, water treatment plant, rendering plant, cold storage... etc. in accordance with the terms and specifications outlined in the tender documents.

Contractors with experience are invited to participate in this tender on a turn-key basis. Tender documents may be obtained from:

Mr. Mohammed Saleh Qashou
The Ministry of Industry and Trade
P.O. Box 2019
Amman - Jordan
Telephone 663191
Telex: 21163 MINTR JO

against a non-refundable amount of JD 250 (two hundred and fifty dinars) for each set.

Tenderers may obtain the tender documents at the earliest from the morning of Tuesday June 3, 1986.

The tender must be received by the Ministry of Industry and Trade not later than 12:00 noon Tuesday August 12, 1986.

The civil works MUST be sub-contracted to experienced local contractors.

INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE SCHOOL



Applications are invited for the post of School Librarian, beginning 1 September 1986.

Applicants should be fully bilingual in Arabic and English, hold professional librarianship qualifications, and have appropriate experience.

The successful candidate will take charge of bilingual reference and lending library of some 8000 volumes, and will be responsible for its development to an eventual holding of some 20-30,000 volumes.

Application forms can be obtained from the school (telephone 845572) and should be returned by Saturday 7 June 1986.

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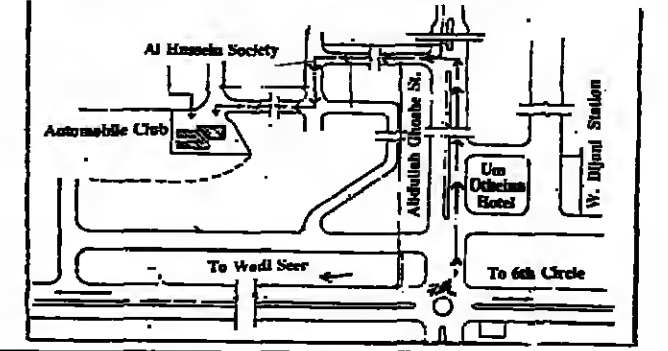
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For further information, please contact Tel: 662467

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"sit" until they do this--"SETTLE"

launched the campaign and will be responsible for maintaining the cycles. A spokesman said it hopes